The New-York Times.

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TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The North American at Father Point and the Arabia Off Cape Race.

Speech of the Emperor to the French Troops Destined for Syria.

The Revolutionary Expedition Not Yet Landed in Calabria.

AGITATION IN FAVOR OF GARIBALDI.

Rumored Invasion of the Papal States by the Piedmontese.

BAD PROSPECTS FOR THE ENGLISH CROPS.

FATHER POINT, Monday, Aug. 20.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool 9th, *via* Londonderry 10th inst., passed this point at 5 A. M. to-day, bound to Quebec.

The steamship *City of Baltimore* arrived at Liverpool at 10 P. M. of the 18th.

Ship *Petropolis*, arrived at Havre, reports having seen, on the 12th of June, in 12° S. 35° W., American ship *Robert Kelly*. It will be remembered the *Robert Kelly* left Liverpool for New-York last January, and has not since been heard of. She was given over for lost long since, and it is feared there is some mistake in the report of the *Petropolis*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The House of Commons has voted a subsidy to the Galway line, thereby confirming the contract.

The Parliamentary proceedings were mostly of a local interest.

The weather continued cold and stormy, and anxiety relative to crops was increasing.

Reports were current in England that the Government proposed to send Lord STRATFORD DE RADCLIFFE, Special Envoy to Constantinople to advise the Sultan.

The Indian budget was to be presented to Parliament on the 13th. Report said a large loan would be involved.

Consols had declined owing to the announcement of a three-million loan for India.

FRANCE.

The Emperor, after reviewing the troops destined for Syria, addressed them as follows:

"SOLDIERS: You leave for Syria. France hails with joy an expedition, the sole aim of which is to cause the rights of justice and humanity to triumph. You do not go to make war against a foreign nation, but to assist the Sultan in bringing back to obedience his subjects, who are blinded by the fanaticism of the former century. In that district you have great reminiscences. Fulfill your duty; show yourselves worthy to be the children of those who once gloriously carried into that country the banner of Christ. You do not leave in great numbers, but your courage and prestige are a supply to the deficiency; because whenever the French flag is seen to pass, the nations know that a great cause precedes it, and great people follow it."

The Emperor has given 200,000 francs in aid of the fugitives from Syria.

The semi-official correspondent is inclined to think the interview between the Emperor and the Queen of Spain, which has been spoken of, will not take place.

The Bourse is quiet. Rentes closed on the 8th rather lower—f.68.15c.

Prince WILLIAM, of Baden, was on a visit to Chalons Camp, and would be present at the great military manœuvres.

SYRIA.

The latest dates from Damascus report all quiet there, but murders were still committed in the surrounding country.

Thirty thousand Christian women were sold at twenty-five piastres each, and were detained in harems.

The *Beaufort* sailed from Marseilles on the 9th, with 1,000 men for Syria.

NAPLES AND SICILY.

No movement is reported.

The Paris *Patrie* says that GARIBALDI, in a letter to the King of Sardinia, said he considered it a sacred duty to deliver Venetia, and that the possession of a powerful navy like that of Naples, would enable him to do it.

Provisions were exceedingly dear in Sicily. A duty on salt, imposed by the Dictator's Government, was said to be very unpopular.

ROME.

Gen. LAMORICIERE had suppressed a demonstration in favor of GARIBALDI at Lodi, had levied a war contribution of 44,000 crowns, and taken the leaders prisoners.

Signor FARINI had succeeded in preventing the departure of an expedition that was to have landed in the Roman States. A letter from Rome, however, asserts that 15,000 Piedmontese had landed in the Papal territory at San Stefano.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 10.

A fatal accident to the artillery volunteers of Dover occurred on Thursday evening. While the corps were engaged in gun practice at Archilieff Fort, one of the guns burst, scattering its fragments in all directions. G. T. THOMPSON, one of the Lieutenants and a Sergeant were killed on the spot. Several other members of the corps are seriously injured.

The Commander of the *Fox* has written a letter from the Faroe Islands on the operations of the North Atlantic Telegraph expedition at that point. He designates the strong currents, of which so much has been said, as bugbears altogether. The letter gives reason to look for a favorable result to the survey.

NAPLES AND SICILY.

The Council of State is discussing at Naples the programme of "Leatorio Romano." The Queen's mother is to leave instantly, that is, if the programme is accepted.

Letters from Palermo, dated the 2d of August, report that some parties had been attempting to create trouble. Hitherto the Government had acted with a certain generosity, but it has now arrested a great number of persons of all classes, and sent them off with passports to any country out of Italy.

MESSINA, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

GARIBALDI has not yet left for the mainland, but still continues his preparations.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 10.

A correspondent at Naples writes on the 4th that appeals to arms have been publicly posted up. The reactionary party, whose head-quarters are at Gaeta, hesitates in presence of the attitude of the country, and are alarmed at the very populace, which was formerly its instrument. The Court, however, spares no pains to excite the zeal of the populace and of the inferior class of citizens in its favor.

According to a communication from Vienna in the Cologne *Gazette*, active negotiations are going on between the Courts of Vienna and Rome, on the subject of the eventuality of the invasion of the Pontifical States by GARIBALDI. The Duke of Modena has promised to unite, in that case, his troops to the Papal army.

Volunteers to GARIBALDI are so numerous as to embarrass him, and he has requested that no more be sent at present.

THE SYRIAN EXPEDITION.

VIENNA, Friday.

The Austrian Government intended, as soon as the principle of intervention in Syria had been agreed upon at the Conference, to dispatch a battalion of Tyrolese Chasseurs to Aleppo. The Pope, however, having officially assured the Austrian Cabinet that, according to the latest information received, FUAD PASHA had guaranteed to pacify Syria without the aid of foreign troops, the project was abandoned.

DENMARK, SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

A recent interview between the Kings of Denmark and Sweden gave rise to a report that the two Scandinavian Kingdoms intended to form an alliance against Germany. The Swedish Press, however, combats the idea of any aggressive policy, and the Swedish people are reported to be decidedly opposed to anything of the kind.

The coronation of the King and Queen in Norway took place on the 11th inst., in the Cathedral at Drontheim.

THE ARABIA'S NEWS.

ST. JOHN, N. F., Monday, Aug. 20.

The Cunard steamship *Arabia*, which left Liverpool Aug. 11, and Queenstown on the 12th, passed Cape Race at 4 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, *en route* for Halifax and Boston.

She was intercepted by the news-yacht of the Associated Press, and the regular dispatch obtained.

Her commercial advices are one day later than per steamer *North American* at Quebec.

There had been over four hundred arrests at Damascus of persons implicated in the late horrible massacre. Immediate trial was had of all culprits, and those found guilty were speedily executed. The city was tranquil, and the authority of the Sultan, under the effect of rigorous measures, was again returning.

GARIBALDI still remained at Messina, where he was preparing his forces for his contemplated descent on the main land.

On the Paris Bourse on Saturday, three per cents were quoted at 68f. 15c.

The Cunard screw freight line of steamers is to be suspended until the recommencement of the busy shipping season. The *Melita* will be the last for this season, and will leave Liverpool for Halifax on Tuesday, Sept 4.

In the British House of Commons, Sir C. WOOD gave notice of a resolution authorizing the Secretary for India to raise by loan £3,000,000 sterling for the service of the Government.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL explained the position of the question for making Spain one of the Great Powers. The movement he stated was first initiated by the French Government. Suggestions were also under consideration that Sweden, and perhaps Portugal and Sardinia, ought also to be added to the Great Powers. Lord RUSSELL said the concert of the Great Powers on various questions had tended materially to preserve the peace of Europe.

The British Government were of the opinion that it was not undesirable to make some additions to the moral force of Europe.

The bill providing for fortifications, after a considerable opposition, was passed to a second reading.

Mr. LAING moved to vote £60,000 to the Galway Line, being ten months' subsidy. He contended that Parliament could not now withhold its assent to the contract, however impolitic it might originally have been.

Mr. BOURENIE moved that the motion be rejected. He denounced the contract in strong terms.

Sir F. BARING also denounced the contract.

Messrs. DISRAELI, ROEBUCK and others defended the contract.

Mr. LAING's motion was lost, by 39 against 145, and the subsidy was then agreed to.

Mr. BRIGHT reopened the subject of paper duties. He condemned the Government for their quiet acquiescence in the action of the House of Lords, and urged the House to counteract the evil influence of the course taken.

Lord PALMERSTON thought the subject had been amply considered, and expressed the opinion that the country was satisfied with the action of the Government.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in reply to inquiries as to the part England would take as regards intervention in Syria, said that marines would be landed from the British squadron, if necessary, to protect English subjects there, but that he had great hopes the energy of FUAD PACHA would speedily restore tranquility, and render such a proceeding unnecessary.

Capt. YOUNG, of the Arctic steamer *Fox*, writes that he finds the Bay of Thorshaven, Farae Islands, perfectly adapted for a telegaph cable.

The Paris Bourse was flat and the Rentes drooping.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France, for July, show an increase in cash of nearly 25,000 francs.

The Superior Council of Commerce was engaged in considering the subject of the Cotton trade. They had consulted the opinions of the principle members of the Eanchester Chamber of Commerce, and would next hear the German and Swiss cotton spinners.

Several additional ships with troops had quitted France for Syria.

Commercial Intelligence per Arabia.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The weather continues unfavorable for the crops.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report FLOUR quiet but steady at Tuesday's improvement; sales at 27s.@30s. WHEAT firm for good, for poor a declining tendency; sales of American Red at 10s. 9d.@11s., and White at 12s.@12s. 7d. CORN quiet but firm; sales of mixed and yellow at 32s., and White at 34s.@ 34s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others report: BEEF heavy, and holders pressing on the market, offering their stocks at low prices. PORK dull, but market generally unchanged. BACON quiet, but steady. LARD firm at 62s. TALLOW declined 6d.; sales North American at 53s.@53s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' Circulars, and others, reports POT ASHES steady at 28s. 6d.@29s. PEARL ASHES steady at 29s. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE quiet. RICE firm; sales of Carolina at 23s.@23s. 6d. LINSEED CAKES—a good demand. COD OIL, 35s.@36s. SPERM OIL, 98s.@100s. LINSEED OIL in good demand at 28s. 6d.@29s. RESIN firm at 4s. 2d.@4s. 3d. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE active at 31s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs BARING BROS. & Co., report BREADSTUFFS steady under large arrivals of foreign; sales of WHITE WHEAT at 56s@60s and RED at 54s@58s. FLOUR 28s@ 30s. IRON steady for both rail and bar. PIG IRON 52s 6d. SUGAR quiet but prices steady. TEA, prices generally unchanged; sales of CONGOU at 1s 4d@1s 4½d. TALLOW dull at 62s 9d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 31s 6d@32s. RICE firm and all quantities slightly advanced. LINSEED cakes in good demand; sales of Boston at 9s 10d @15s. and New-York at 10s 5d. SPERM OIL, all qualities slightly advanced; sales at £100. COD OIL £38@ £38 10s. LINSEED OIL £29 3s@£29 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKETS.

There is a good demand for Money at unchanged rates.

The Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £207,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The chief business during the week has been in speculative movements in Railroad Securities.

Illinois Central Railroad shares, 26@27 discount; do. bonds, 87¾; Erie shares, 21@23½; New-York Central Railroad, 77@79; Pennsylvania Central sixes, first mortgage, 88@90; Michigan Central eights of 1869, 88@90; U. S. sixes, bonds of 1868, 97¾ @98; do. fives, 93@93½; Pennsylvania fives, bonds of 1877, 86.

Consols closed to-day at 93⅛@93¼ for money, and 93¼@93⅜ for the account.

Bar Silver, 5s. 1½d.; Dollars, 5s. 2d.@5s. 2¼d.; Eagles, 76s. 3d.

HAVRE MARKET.

(For the week ending the 8th inst.)

The sales of COTTON for the week, add up 9,000 bales; Orleans tres ordinaire, 92f., ditto bas, 80f.

The market is downward, and holders are pressing sales. BREADSTUFFS are firm, owing to unfavorable weather for crops. ASHES dull, for both Pots and Pearls, and quotations are nominal. COFFEE dull, and quotations barely maintained. WHALE OIL tending upward. RICE, dull but firm. SUGAR firm. LARD, dull and nominal. WHALEBONE drooping.

LATEST MARKETS.

[*By Telegraph to Queenstown.*]

LIVERPOOL, Saturday afternoon, Aug. 11.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed steady and firm.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market closed steady and firm.

PROVISIONS—The Provisions market is generally dull, and the transactions have been unimportant.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 11—P. M.

CONSOLS close at 93⅛@93¼ for money.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We have received Savannah papers to the 16th inst., through the courtesy of the purser of the steamship *Alabama*, Mr. J. H. TISDALE. They are full of comments on Senator SEWARD's recent speech at Boston, but otherwise contain nothing of importance.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Further Account of the Quebec Reception.

THE PROCESSION A FAILURE.

The Prince at the Cathedral on Sunday.

Operations of the New-York Pick-pockets.

VISIT TO THE CHAUDIERE FALLS.

Voyage of the Royal Party up the St. Lawrence.

Arrival and Reception at Gaspe—Notable Incidents—Enthusiasm of the People—Arrival at the Saguenay—The Accidents to the Hero—The Scenery Admired in a Rain-storm—A Royal Party.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Monday, Aug. 20.

The telegraph lines were not open on Sunday evening, and it was an impossibility to send you any account of the Prince's reception, or his subsequent movements, owing to the inclemency of the weather.

On Saturday there was a general dampening of enthusiasm and a lack of loyal ebulition, until after 12 at noon, when the sun came out with healing in his beams, and brought with him tens of thousands of visitors from the country and the adjacent towns. A more magnificent sight than the landing of the Prince, accompanied as it was by simultaneous salutes from the three batteries and from the six men-of-war, can hardly be conceived.

After the reception, which was imposing in the extreme, the triumphal procession was formed, and a more ridiculous, unsystematically arranged affair was never seen before.

Great feeling was manifested among the French and Irish residents, as to the priority of position of the Roman and the Anglican Bishop. The Mayor, who is a French Canadian, and is connected with the Roman Archbishop, desired to have the Romanist take precedence, and so decided at first, and only reversed his decision when he found that the storm of indignation from the English would be too strong for him to withstand.

The Prince was most enthusiastically received, and his sweet smiles and unassuming, modest demeanor has already won him hosts of admirers. He expressed himself highly pleased with the reception, and gratified at the respect paid his Royal Mother and himself by the people of this City. He was surprised that the Mayor should have read the municipal address, first in French, and afterwards in English, but confined his remarks to an expression of astonishment

During the movement of the procession an immense bouquet fell into the Prince's lap, whereupon he took off his Chapeau, rose, and bowed with a comical look at a very fair damsel, who, blushingly, returned the salute.

The grand dinner given by Sir EDMUND HEAD on Saturday evening, was a superb affair, but entirely private.

The Prince's attendance at church on Sunday attracted an immense crowd, among whom were several New-York pickpockets, one of whom abstracted £420 from a gent's pocket, and another stole £50 from the Speaker of the House.

One of the Provincial Secretaries, Mr. ALLEYN, failed to illuminate on Saturday night. The indignant populace last night broke every window in his house.

There is little doubt but that there will be a civil row before the Prince leaves the Canadas.

Messrs. SPRAGUE and COMSTOCK, with Mr. BARTLETT, Secretary of State of Rhode Island, called on the Duke of NEWCASTLE this morning with an invitation from the Governor-General, SPRAGUE, to the Prince and his suite to visit him at Providence. The Duke expressed himself highly gratified at the attention, and will, if possible, avail himself of the invitation.

There are several bogus reporters here, pretending to represent the TIMES, *Herald*, *World*, and *Post*, who, by untimely annoyance of the authorities, have thrown serious impediments in the way of the regulars.

Messrs. MORELAND and BRESTOW, a deputation from the Trinity Board, Montreal, came to-day to inform Admiral MILNE concerning the depth of water, and to urge the sending of several men-of-war with the Prince. The Admiral has ordered the *Styx*, the *Valorous* and *Flying Fish* in that service.

While the Prince was fishing at the Saguanay River, he and Mr. PRICE became separated from the small party of five. The Prince wandered from PRICE and fished on his own hook from a small projection which gradually became surrounded by water. He called for aid, but none came, until PRICE, who heard the cries found him, entered the water, and wading knee deep, carried the Prince Pussy: back upon his shoulders to the shore.

Efforts are being made by certain parties to induce the Prince and suite to honor Washington Heights with their presence, at a grand *fête* in September.

A grand tableaux containing the Prince and suite, and about twenty nobilities, will be photographed in front of the Governor-General's villa to-morrow morning, for *Frank Leslie's*.

This morning the Prince was to go to Chaudiere Falls, but the rain fell in torrents, and the Duke of NEWCASTLE thought it best for him not to go. The Prince looked from the window, and having concluded it would clear up, decided to go; so, dressing in an India-rubber suit, and a white stove-pipe hat, he started off, accompanied by the Duke of NEWCASTLE, Lord LYONS, ST. JERMAIN, GOV. HEAD, Gen. WILLIAMS, and Admiral MILNE, with a few others.

after reaching Cape Rouge they went in row-boats to St. Nicholas, where they took horses and rode rapidly through fields and over fences, till GOV. HEAD cried out to hold up, and the Admiral grew red in the face from the exertion. They wandered around the Falls, the Prince laughing at the Admiral's artistic attempts to picture them. Dunch was served to the party in a little hut during a drenching shower, and the whole party animated by the absolutely startling cutting up of the Prince, passed the hour in such a jolly way as made the old gentleman roar with laughter and shake with coughing. The Prince opened several bottles of Reltzer Water, holding them in such a manner that the corks fell upon NEWCASTLE's pate, much to the amusement of all who saw him; they returned in a small steamer, wet to the skin, but full of good cheer and pleased.

To-night a dinner is given at the Palace to the Naval officers. To-morrow, at 11 o'clock, the Prince will hold a *levée*; at 3, breakfast in State at the Palace; and at 8 dine with an invited party of twenty-one. The Royal Fleet will salute him, and be illuminated from stem to stern; and at 10 his Royal Highness will open the grand ball, though with whom it is not yet ascertained.

Preparations are being made for the ball. Many Americans are here, and with them many of our New-York noted belles. The weather is unpropitious for any display out of doors, and the fireworks exhibition has been postponed until Wednesday next.

HOWARD.

VOYAGE UP THE ST. LAWRENCE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GASPE BAY, Sunday, Aug. 12, 1860.

The Prince's squadron left Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, on the 11th inst., and the ship proceeded cautiously through Northumberland Straits during the ensuing night. The *Hero*, which draws 26 feet of water, had to be very careful lest she should be brought hard up upon the shoals there, over which there are but four fathoms. These straits passed, the fleet began to steam much faster, and, just sighting Miramichi at noon, ran up to Bonaventura Cape by 6 o'clock this evening. This was, then, the place where the Prince obtained his first view of Canada, and, if it impressed him as it did your Correspondent, he must have been delighted indeed. The mountain which forms the Cape is 1,250 feet in height, and would of itself be a grand picture—jagged as are the cliffs at its base, against which the stormy Gulf waves mercilessly beat. But there are two picturesque additions to the scene, in the shape of islands, one of which, called *Percé*, is so named because pierced by caverns, tunnelled by the water, and through which the tides violently rush, roaring thunderous in storms. The other, Bonaventura Island, is a mile from the main coast, and the fleet passed between it and the shore. Green fields adorn and white cottages dot the sides of all the hills, and several fishing-boats, sailing about the unruffled water, gave life to the whole view. Even here, in this isolated settlement, the people were evidently doing their best to show their loyalty to their Queen and their affection for her son; for every now and then we could see the flashes and the puffs of white smoke, and hear the reports from what were either cannon or blacksmiths' anvils, charged and fired as a salute. white flags were displayed from most of the houses in the fishing villages on the coast.

After passing Bonaventura Cape, we crossed Malbaie and arrived off Gaspé. As soon as we entered the harbor, which runs up some 15 miles into the land, and ends in Gaspé basin, we saw two small screw-steamers coming towards us as fast as possible. These were the *Victoria* and the *Lady Head*, belonging to the Canadian Government, with Sir EDMUND HEAD and his Canadian Administration. When they came within hailing distance, "Is the Governor-General on board?" shouted the Commander of the *Hero*. "He is on board," replied the Captain of the *Victoria*. And then the fleet anchored, and the Prince and the Governor waited until morning before seeing each other.

The Hero Aground at Gaspe—"Man Overboard," &c.

GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE, Monday, Aug. 13, 1860.

This morning, at 8½ o'clock, the Governor-General left his steamer under a royal salute, and went on board the Prince's ship, taking his *aide* with him. Then the whole fleet—*Hero*, *Ariadne*, *Flying Fish*, *Victoria*, and *Lady Head*, in line, steamed up into the beautiful basin in which the bay terminates. Opposite the fishing village, there situated, the *Hero* grounded on a spit which runs out some distance from the shore. A multitude of signals were then speedily and successfully hoisted, the meaning of which was soon discovered to be that the *Flying Fish* was to take an anchor from the *Hero* into the stream, while the *Ariadne* was to try and tow her off. After some delay these objects were both effected. A hawser having been sent on board the *Ariadne*, she shot ahead, and, though the strain snapped the 9-inch hawser like a thread, the jerk sufficed to get the two-decker off.

Some gaily decked boats next came out, with Mr. Sheriff VIBERT and other officials in them, bearing an address to the Prince; and then the Canadian Ministers left the *Victoria* to be presented to his Royal Highness, on board the *Hero*.

But getting on shore was not the only excitement in store for the *Hero* at Gaspé. As the squadron were getting under weigh for the open Gulf again, the startling cry of "Man overboard!" was heard. Of course all rushed on deck, a life-preserver was thrown out, and the Prince's lifeboat lowered. This is a beautiful mahogany boat, made at Plymouth expressly for the trip, with air cases inside, which render it impossible to capsize or sink her. The man was soon picked up, and the ships steered out of the harbor. After sighting Cape Rosier a thick fog came on, hiding the vessels from each other's sight, and by some means the *Ariadne* got separated from the *Hero*. Having, however, made sure that the Prince was not astern, she put on full steam and soon overhauled him, discovering his whereabouts after nightfall by firing guns while the fog lasted, and sending up rockets when it cleared away.

The Passage up the St. Lawrence.

ON BOARD THE ARIADNE,
RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1860.

This morning we discover land on both sides, and on the south shore perceive the white houses near the water which run in a continuous street all the way to Quebec. The three ships of war are close together, steaming steadily on, and the scene is very beautiful, as we are near enough to the St. Anne's Mountains to perceive their peculiar features distinctly. Some of them attain an elevation of nearly 4,000 feet, and their summits just now appear separated from their bases by belts of cloud. There is a fresh breeze blowing, and some little swell in the river, in which we can see the *Flying Fish* knocking about pretty well, but which does not in the slightest affect either the *Hero* or the *Ariadne*. The latter—finest of British frigates—is that on which your correspondent writes. She is 318 feet in length, and 51 in breadth. Her measured tonnage is over 3,000, and her horse-power, though nominally only 800, is in reality considerably more. Her armament consists of 24 72-pounders, and 2 solid 68s on the upper deck. She steamed 14½ knots on her trial, by the measured miles on shore, and 16 knots can be easily got out of her under sail and steam combined. Her crew consists of 450 men—hardly enough, though, for all the duties that may be required of them. It may be said with truth that there are merchant ships larger and faster than the above figures show the *Ariadne* to be, but it is not fair to compare a man-of-war with a vessel built for commercial purposes. The former must combine extraordinary strength, great steadiness, and considerable speed, with plenty of space to work her guns; requirements not very easy to be attained in the same vessel, but attained in the *Ariadne* as well as any. It was instructive to compare the British frigate with the French *Pomme*, as they lay together in the harbor at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. The latter, one of the crack frigates of the navy of LOUIS NAPOLEON, seemed handsome enough when the eye rested on her alone, but when it wandered to the *Ariadne*, the Frenchman seemed beside her almost like a fine merchant vessel rigged up as a man-of-war. The British ship seemed like Mars beside Diana—less graceful perhaps, but infinitely more warlike, and likely, in action, to make matchwood of her rival in a few minutes, despite her more numerous guns.

The comfort of traveling a passenger in such a man-of-war, it is difficult to portray; I, at least, have never traveled so luxuriantly at sea. The party consists of Lord MURLRAVE, Lieut.-Gov. of Nova Scotia, Capt. STAPLETON, Grenadier Guards, the Governor's *aide-de-camp*, a private gentleman from England, and myself—we being, of course, the captain's guests. Capt. VANSITTART, who, when captain of the *Bittern*, performed those daring and successful efforts against the pirates of the China seas, which are fresh in our memories, would probably not like that I should narrate the manner in which we pass the time, nor would it be in good taste to make public what passes in the privacy of his cabins. I may say, however, that I have found the whole party to be delightful people, and what with writing, reading, conversation and sketching during the day, and a game of chess or whist in the evening, the time passes rapidly and very pleasantly. Lord MULGRAVE, having once been one of the whips in the House of Commons, is full of anecdote about the leading political men "at home," and converses freely about American politicians and "institutions," as well as on subjects affecting the interests of the British Colonies. Nor are we without communication with the other vessels of the squadron. We are constantly signaling one or other of them. Usually, the little flags which are hoisted up and down relate to the movements of the ships. But sometimes they have a lighter meaning. Thus, this morning, we sent some fish on board the *Hero*—we having supplied ourselves at Gaspé. Shortly after, while we were breakfasting, in came a little middy, with as serious a face as can be—"*Hero* signals, 'Thank you, and it is very nicely done, Sir.'" All the way across the Atlantic the *Hero* and *Ariadne* were close enough to signal, and some very amusing "chaff" relieved the monotony of the voyage.

I say monotony, but on a large man-of-war there is but little. Especially can there be little with the Prince of WALES on board. For, probably, considering that this is in reality his "long vacation," he spends it as any other young university-man would—joking with all the middies, who are as familiar with him now as brothers, smoking his cigar on the stern walk, and enjoying himself in every reasonable way.

OFF THE SAGUENAY, Wednesdy, Aug. 15, 1860.

We met with an accident yesterday afternoon. We were going to take the *Flying Fish* in tow, and actually had a hawser out, when the backing and going ahead heated one of the bearings and the metal melted. Of course this was annoying, for we had to see the *Hero* shoot ahead, while even the *Fish* deserted us. The screw was, however, hauled up, and a new casting made, while we did our best to hold our own under canvas, against a head wind and the current of the St. Lawrence, which, overpowering the tide here, always flows down at the rate of a couple of knots per hour. This took us eight hours to complete—a marvelously short time, considering the work—and when it was done we furled sail and steamed ahead again at full speed. We ran 12 knots an hour, against the current, and found the rest of the fleet waiting at the mouth of the Saugenay. The *Hero*, as soon as she perceived us, made for the entrance to the river, and ran at once upon a reef which lay there, and is distinctly marked upon all the charts. The *Ariadna* at once went to her assistance, and when we were close enough we perceived that, as she had struck with the falling tide—fortunately almost at low water—she was hard and fast, having a perceptible "cant" on the port side. When the tide began to flow the ship floated off. Discouraged, however, by the *Hero's* grounding, the fleet was ordered not to repeat the attempt to go up the river, and the Prince, in his lifeboat, went on board the Governor-General's boat, *Queen Victoria*, which had joined company during the night, and proceeded up the Saguenay—the small river steamer *Tadousac* piloting the way.

The Prince on the Saguenay—The Scenery—A Wet Day—A Fishing Excursion.

QUEBEC, Friday, Aug. 17, 1860.

The Prince and his suite have had a jolly time of it on the Saguenay. On Wednesday, the 15th inst., they went up it on the *Victoria* for forty-five miles, nearly to Ha-Ha Bay. The weather was very unpropitious as regards personal comfort, for it rained at frequent intervals and, in the storm which was blowing, masses of mist would be driven down the great gully in which the river runs, and dashed most pitilessly in your face. But such accompaniments as wind and fog are the best frames for Saguenay pictures, and the wild grandeur of this astonishing stream, so utterly unlike anything else in the world, shows to more advantage under tempestuous than with sunshiny skies. Imagine the wildest mountain pass you can—prolong it for seventy miles and more—color it of the most sombre hues throughout, with just enough green to heighten this effect; at the bottom of this chasm, cleft or gorge, fancy an ice-cold mountain lake, dark as Erebus and deep as Avernus, yet with a current sometimes fiercely swift but always silent, and then you have in your mind the Saguenay, as well as you can have it without actual remembrance. I have heard it said that the Saguenay is not picturesque—that it is only a natural curiosity, without beauty to attract the artist's eye or employ his pencil. Perhaps it is so on a fine Summer day, after a long drought which has browned all the grass and the few trees which cling to its rocky sides, when the sun glares upon the granite fiercely, and the water-brooks, which at other times trickle over the precipices on either hand, are dried. But in such weather, without the alternating light and shade which give charm to landscape, all scenery loses its freshness, and the jaded traveler readily decries what he has not energy enough left to admire. And I protest against the dictum, especially at such a season as now is, when we have had rain for a month past with but few intermissions.

When I said the Prince and his suite went up, I forgot to observe that the Canadian Administration went too. It is not a little singular that the Premier of Canada at this time, Hon. GEORGE ETIENNE CARTIER, is a lineal descendant of old JACQUES CARTIER, the discoverer of the country; and the CARTIER of to-day pointed out to the Prince with pleasurable pride, the little village of Tadousac, just within the entrance to the Saguenay, where the CARTIER of three centuries ago first set his foot upon Canadian soil (September, 1535.) Besides him, there was a capital guide on board, in the person of DAVID PRICE, Esq., a member of the Legislature, representing a Saguenay constituency, who owns the timber limits on the stream and all the saw-mills there, and gives employment to thousands of men in lumbering and shipping timber.

The party remained the greater part of the time on deck, notwithstanding the inclement weather, and a set of guys they looked, dressed as they were in all imaginable costumes—some water-proof and some not; some which fitted, and others which did not fit. The Prince had on a heavy pot-hat; the Governor-General one which covered up his shoulders as well as head, and whose broad brim seemed actually to float in the breeze. There was no sign of royalty about the passengers, and none about the craft, save the Prince's standard, which marked his presence and called forth a few faint, half-drowned cheers from the straggling settlers who had come together at one or two points, in the hope of getting a passing view of their future sovereign. The only diversions on board were eating, (if that be one,) smoking cigars, (the Canadian Government provide Havanas,) and firing cannon, to hear the echoes, which on ordinary days are fine, but then were choked by damp. And even the dinner was cold, though meant to be warm, but that did not matter much; the air had whetted the appetites even of Princes, Dukes and Lords.

Perhaps the part of the river most admired by its august visitors was that which, to American eyes, looks most uninviting—I mean the long ranges which fires have devastated, and where horrid trunks still stand, not the blanched but be-blackened skeletons of the forest primeval. And next to these, Capes Trinity and Eternity were most admired—the highest cliffs, at whose base is the deepest water, on the whole of the extraordinary stream. They actually seem to overhang the flood, and never appeared more awful than on Wednesday, for clouds, enveloping their summits, left the beholder in doubt as to whether they were not a thousand feet higher than they really are, and, indeed, literally, pillars of the heavens. At the same time, the river looked inky black, and the fact that no bottom has there been found to it, seemed by no means incredible. The party returned to the fleet at dusk.

The next day (Thursday) the same party, with one or two exceptions, went up the river to fish, while the officers of the fleet, on the *Flying Fish*, went up to see the scenery. The scene of the piscatory exploits was the St. Marguerite River, a little brook tributary to the Saguenay, leased from the Goverment and carefully preserved by THOS. W. BLACKWELL, Esq., managing director of the Grand Trunk Railway, who had put up several tasteful tents for the comfort of the visitors. The Prince caught neither salmon nor trout, but Lord MULGRAVE took some of the latter, and so did Mr. GALT and some others of the Canadian Ministers. There was no diver in this wild country as there was in Egypt when Cleopatra reigned, to hang a fish of any kind upon the hook of the august angler. Sport being poor, the Prince and his suite took passage in canoes, and went up the St. Marguerite with the tide, his Royal Highness, with two French Canadians, paddling at the bow and stern, leading the race. Thus, and with sleeping in their tents, they whiled the day pleasantly away. I said the *Flying Fish* went up the stream. I must add that when she passed the tents, on one of which the Royal standard was floating, she fired a salute of 21 guns, the echoes from which were sublimely grand as they reverberated among the mountain gorges.

— The Rev. P. BRONTÉ, owing to age and infirmity, has been compelled to give up his active ministerial duties. He preached his last sermon in Haworth Church on the 21st of July last. The Rev. Mr. Nicholl, husband of Charlotte Bronté (Currer Bell) will, it is said, become the incumbent of Haworth.

— The second volume of Lord Dundonald's autociography has appeared in London.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The Breckinridge Movement in Tennessee.

Great Speech of William L. Yancey at Memphis.

Vigorous Bombardment of Douglas—His Claim to Regularity Denied—Charge of Sharp Practice in Obtaining the Nomination—Refutation of the Squatter Sovereignty Doctrine—Claims of the South for Protection of Their Property.

The Slaughter Letter and the Southern League.

From our Special Reporter.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1860.

HON. WILLIAM L. YANCEY addressed the citizens of Memphis, last evening, on the political topics of the day. He had an immense audience, and was listened to with the profuondest attention from the beginning to the end, although he spoke for over *four hours*. The meeting was held in a vacant lot on Jefferson-street, opposite the theatre. I send you a full report of his speech—the only report, by the way, that was made of this most remarkable and eloquent address.

MR. YANCEY'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF TENNESSEE:—If you will give me your attention to-night I will endeavor to address you as one honest man ought to speak to another—frankly, truthfully, fearlessly. I know where I stand and in whose presence I am. I know too what has been said, in relation to my humble self and my opinions, in this State, by the Press and by influential individuals. What I have to say to you to-night will be in behalf of the Democracy, of the Constitution and of the Union under the Constitution. Of those who have been opposed to me, possibly whose minds have been prejudiced, whose ears have been filled with unkind sayings (to speak of it in the most charitable terms), I only ask a patient hearing. Of the patriot, who wishes his country well and who would himself, willingly or willfully, do nothing that would be injurious to the interests of that country, I ask a like candid hearing. Of all, to all and about all, what I say, as I said before, I shall endeavor to say with frankness, with truthfulness, and, I trust, with a proper respect for them and for myself.

RELIANCE OF THE COUNTRY UPON THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The country, my friends, has for many years been in a state of excitement with reference to what shall be its fate within this Government. This grave, dignified and mighty issue has been such that parties and statesmen have gone down before it, and that no party has been able to stand it save the Democratic Party. [A voice—"Bravo."] Whether that party is yet to exist longer and be a barrier against sectional and unconstitutional aggression, is my theme to-night. It is a subject of profound interest to every reflecting man who for a few years past has thought that that party was the only barrier between the dissolution of this Government and the Constitution. The unity of that great party, therefore, is a matter of national interest. That unity is interwoven with the very safety of the Constitution itself, and with the safety of your institutions and your rights. I speak it not as a partizan, for, although I speak in behalf of the Democratic Party to-night, I am not a Democratic partizan; I have not been a Democratic partizan; I am not one of those who hurrah for the Democracy without a why or a wherefore—whether it be right or wrong. If my humble history is known to you, as it should be known by a people who have heard so much of myself, it would show to you that in times past I have ventured to differ with my party—the Democracy—on this great question, and relying upon my own conviction of what is right, that I have ventured to oppose it. If now, and for some years past, I have been found acting with it cordially, it has only been, my countrymen, because my convictions are that it is constitutionally sound and right. [Applause.]

The great question will rise before you, that if the unity of this party is a matter of national interest, how is it that unity is now in danger? *What and who causes that danger?* What are the purposes that those have in view who are endangering its unity? These are questions of great interest. I shall not discuss them with the mere newspaper slang, by declaring that my party is right and all other parties are wrong, and hurrah for the flag that floats over me without reason; but, in order that I may commend what I say to-night to your judgment and to your reason, and to your better nature, I shall endeavor to go back to the record, and speak by the record, and only speak that which is in fact the truth of history now.

PARTY DIVISIONS.

There are now three parties in the South claiming of the people their suffrages—the Breckinridge and Lane Party. That I name first in order, because I believe it to be the true friend of the Constitution; and because I believe it has more power and more ability, and as much will as any other party to serve the Constitution. Then there is the Douglas Democracy; and lastly the Bell Party, that hopes to rise to power and success simply by reason of the division of the Democratic Party.

When BRECKINRIDGE and LANE present themselves before the people for their suffrages, as the Democratic candidates, and as occupying the Democratic Platform that has been approved by the country, they are met by the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS, who assert that STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS and HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON are the regular nominees of the Democratic Party; and that Mr. DOUGLAS alone, of the Democratic candidates in the field, represents the Democratic policy and Democratic principles. While Mr. BELL and his friends assert that the people should give BELL their confidence because he is in favor of "the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the law," without offering to the public any avowed remedy for the evils which are afflicting the Government, or any well-digested means of saving the Union. It is due to frankness to state that the Douglas Party does offer a Platform, which, with the explanation given to it by Mr. DOUGLAS, can easily be understood, while the Breckinridge Party offers a Platform clearly defined in itself, and that needs no explanation. I propose to consider these three parties, with the positions which their different heads occupy before the American people.

DOUGLAS DEMOCRACY.

I will first address myself to the Douglas Democracy, because that unity of the Democracy which the country has long desired, and which, if it had existed at this hour, would have prevented any other party at the South offering itself for the suffrages of the American people, is impaired by it, and because I believe Mr. BELL would not have been in the field if it had not been divided. I shall undertake to show to the Democrats who rally under Mr. DOUGLAS, that he is not the regular nominee of the party, and that the principles that he avows before the American people are not the principles of the Democracy, and never have been the principles of the Democracy. [Applause.]

Mr. DOUGLAS, my friends, is a statesman of great eminence and ability; a man of great power individually, having many manly traits of character; with whom it has been my pleasure ever since I have known him, for some sixteen years, to be upon terms of personal intimacy and regard. But it is due to frankness and to the truth of history to state that Mr. DOUGLAS has had designs upon the unity of the Democratic Party ever since the Northern people failed to obtain, under the operation of the Kansas-Nebraska act, the dominancy in the Territory of Kansas; and that when it became apparent that the Southern men had obtained some advantages under that act, and that Kansas, under these advantages, if fairly dealt by, would be admitted into the Union as a Slave State, he has determined to war against the true principle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, to keep Kansas out of the Union as a Slave State, and, if necessary, to dismember the Democratic Party, and to rely for support in that controversy upon the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the Northern States. This I shall undertake to prove.

THE CONVENTIONS.

In the first place I look to the Conventions that have lately assembled, and in the course of my argument upon his platform I shall go back many years in the history of the Democracy to prove the truth of this principle. When the Convention of the Democracy met at Charleston, Mr. DOUGLAS was well aware that he could not obtain the nomination under the two-thirds rule, and his friends now throughout the country—(and I instance one of the most eminent of his friends, HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, of Georgia, candidate for the Vice-Presidency upon the Douglas ticket)—his friends I say—indorsed by Gov. JOHNSON, say that had the seven cotton States remained in the Charleston Convention, that there was no possible chance of nominating Mr. DOUGLAS. They admit that. Now, their starting out with the conviction that the Democratic rule of two-thirds stood between him and the object of his ambition, his designs were to dismember the Democratic Party, and to do it in such a manner as, if possible, to wool the eyes of the people and make them believe that others were responsible for its dismemberment.

First, then, he avowed before that Convention met that he would not accept of the nomination at the hands of the Democracy unless the Democratic Party indorsed his views in relation to the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Now, then, here stood his incentive to his friends: "I want to be nominated for the Presidency, and you wish to nominate me. I cannot obtain two-thirds of that Convention." Gov. Herschel V. Johnson now openly proclaims that it could not have been done, and others make the same statement, and I know it, too. "I also proclaim that I will not accept of the nomination on any other platform than my own, and yet I am a candidate now for the nomination. I must have the platform to suit myself, and I must get rid of this two-thirds rule. These are my two points." The State of Alabama, as well as other Southern States, fully recognized the importance of the great issue before the American people. That issue was a vital issue—a constitutional principle being involved which could not be compromised without yielding our constitutional position of equality in the Union, and to that degree taking from our breast the Constitution, which is our only shield and protection against Northern majorities. We declared that we must *demand that our platform should be indorsed by the Convention.* Here, then, were Southern States taking the position that the constitutional rights of the South should be acknowledged in the Democratic Convention, and Mr. Douglas taking the position—"My platform must be acknowledged or I will not accept the nomination." It is easy for one man to say that another is wrong. It is not always so easy to prove his error. It is common to say that Alabama attempted to dictate. It is no dictation for me to say that I claim all my constitutional rights, and that others shall not trample upon them. He who undertakes to tell me that I shall not have my constitutional rights does, however, dictate to me. When I hold up the compact which my fathers made, and say, "Give me this that it was guaranteed I should have, and give me it all," that is no dictation. We went into the convention opposed to each other. Alabama but spoke for her rights, and when Douglas said I will have the nomination and the platform, Alabama said we will have our constitutional right of protection acknowledged, or we will not remain in a convention that denies us that constitutional protection. [Applause.]

Mr. Douglas had no right at stake in that Convention save his personal ambition. The State of Alabama and other Southern States had their rights at stake, and they had a right to speak. We said, Don't aggress on us. While he said, If you are agressed on proclaim in advance that you shan't have the protection of your Government. He could yield, and yield no constitutional position. We could not yield without yielding our constitutional rights.

SHARP PRACTICE.

Now, then, when his friends got into the Convention, the first object they had in view was to beat down the two-thirds rule, if possible. Well, how did they go about to do that? There were in several States at the South a few men friendly to Douglas. These were a minority in each of such States. The majority of each of those delegations, if they cast the vote of their State as a unit would have supported all those minorities. Douglas did not wish that. There were also in several of the Northern States minorities against Douglas and majorities in his favor. The majority vote in each of these States would suppress all these minorities against him and make those votes that were really cast against him be for him. Now it was a remarkably smart man who could bring in a rule to make both these vote for him. A double-edged sword, that cuts both sides, it is supposed cuts to the injury of the hands of him who holds it, but he was able to make it work on both sides against his enemies and for himself. He therefore, by his friends, concocted a rule so cunningly devised that its effect was not observed until after it was passed. That rule was that the States not instructed by the State Conventions to vote as a unit should vote, each man in the delegation for himself, but the States that were instructed to vote as a unit should vote according to those instructions. It so happened these instructions were in his favor.

What was the effect of that rule? *It was to give in fact to Mr. Douglas 51 votes that he otherwise would not have got.* In the State of Pennsylvania it gave him some 10 votes that were cast in his favor, which, if the rule had been uniform throughout the Convention, would have been suppressed, and given in favor of Breckinridge or Guthrie. In Virginia it gave him one vote; in North Carolina one; in Massachusetts six; in Tennessee one; in Maryland three and a half, and in New-Jersey two and a half. The individual rule of voting gave him twenty-four and a half votes which would have been suppressed if the majority rule had prevailed, or if the rule had been uniform that the majority of each delegation should cast the vote of each State. Had the contrary rule been uniformly in force then he would have lost fifteen votes in New-York, in Ohio six, four and a half in Indiana, and one in Vermont, or twenty-six in all. But by this ingenious device, by mingling two inconsistent rules together, and using each as it suited him, Mr. Douglas succeeded in gaining upwards of fifty votes, where, by adopting either to the exclusion of the other, he would not have received more than half that number. That Convention should have adopted either the unit rule, that each and every State should cast its vote solid for or against some man, or it should have adopted the separate rule, that each and every member of the Convention should be allowed to cast his vote in his own way. Had that been done Mr. Douglas would not have gained over two and a half votes, for the separate votes amounted to twenty-six and a half and the others to twenty-four and a half.

But by the operation of this rule he gained largely, so as to make a difference in the result of fifty votes. New-York gave thirty-five votes to Douglas, whereas he was entitled to but twenty. Pennsylvania had given no instructions to her delegates, and therefore the rule allowed all the members in the minority to vote for Douglas, whereas by the same rule, as applied to New-York, her twenty-seven votes would have been cast against him. The practical operation of the rule was to suppress the voice of the people with reference to Mr. Douglas, and to suppress the voice of the people with reference to his principles.

That was his first design, and by that design he made a practical difference in his favor of fifty-one votes. That gave him a majority in the Charleston Convention, and that majority was worked for his individual purposes.

DRIVING OUT COTTON STATES.

Next he said, "I must drive out these Cotton States that insist upon protection. These eight States will vote against me for the nomination I know, and now I must destroy the votes of those States." How was he to do that? His way was when the Platform question came up so to shape that platform—so to deny the right of those eight States, that when they were denied those States could not consistently with true Democracy remain in the Convention, and they would secede. These rights were urged with moderation, in a spirit of conciliation and kindness, and purely on constitutional grounds, by arguments addressed to the reason and judgment of that Convention; and yet, when the vote was taken by reason of this rule, Mr. Douglas' friends voted it down by a vote of 165 to 138, thus denying to the Southern States that equal protection to their rights in the Territories that the South has always yielded to every section in the Union. When protection was thus denied to the Constitutional rights of those eight States, those eight States left the Convention.

Why did they leave it? Because, as I will show you before I close, the great Democratic principle of the equality of the States and of the people of the States in the common Territories of the Union had been willfully violated by Mr. Douglas and his friends, and that was done with the view that the States I refer to should be driven out of that Convention. We did not adopt, nor did we ask the Convention to adopt, any new feature in the Democratic platform; but as Mr. Douglas had construed the Cincinnati platform to mean no protection to the constituitonal rights of the South; as he had violated, by his construction of the Constitution, the construction put upon it by the Dred Scott decision; as he himself had violated the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act, that left that act to be construed by the Supreme Court of the United States, the South deemed it necessary before they could accept him as their candidate, that that Convention should tell the country what that Cincinnati platform meant. The Baptist tell you the Bible is his creed, and the Methodist tells you that the same Bible is his creed, and both tell you that they take that Bible as it is, without alteration or amendment. But if you join the Methodist Church your creed explains what you understand by the Bible, and the same is true of the Baptist. So with the Southern Democracy. As there were different constructions put on our platform, as there are on the Bible, therefore as true and honest Democrats that did not wish to be deceived or deceive others, we claimed the right to explain what we understood by the Cincinnati platform; and simply because we claimed this right, Mr. Douglas' friends forced us out of that Convention by voting down that construction and putting their own construction upon it.

The unit rule gave him then a difference of fifty-one votes, and by driving out these cotton states he got rid of fifty and a half other votes, which were against him for the nomination.

Now then, having obtained this majority by trickery, and then having driven out 50½ votes that remained of the Southern democracy—for every one of those States had given democratic votes and the majority of them would do so to-morrow if called upon, and will in November next, then came up the question of balloting.

Before the balloting took place, however, Virginia said, "Before we can remain longer in a Convention that has been disrupted of eight Democratic States, we must claim that this rule of the party—this two-thirds rule—shall be construed by the President, and that it shall be laid down so that there shall be no mistake." Therefore, a resolution was offered directing the President to declare no man nominated for the office of President and Vice-President, unless he should have received a number of votes equal to two-thirds of all the Electoral College. The Electoral College consists of 303 votes, and two-thirds would be 202. Objection was at once made by the friends of Mr. Douglas that it was altering the old rule of the party, they insisting that the old rule only called for two-thirds of all the votes cast in the body. The President of the Convention said, "No, this is not altering the old rule. It is not a new rule. It is but giving the decision of this body as to what that rule is." He therefore ruled the point of order against the Douglas man that made it. The Douglas man took an appeal to the Convention, and the Convention sustained the decision of the Chair by 144 votes to 108. The Chair then decided, and was sustained by the body, and it became the irrepealable rule of that body, that the old rule of the party was, and it would be, the rule of that body, that no man should be declared the nominee until he received two-thirds of the vote of all the Electoral College—202 votes.

BOGUS CONVENTIONS.

The Charleston Convention adjourned to Baltimore. At Charleston was concocted this scheme which finally ended in the disruption of what remained of the Democracy in the Convention. The Douglas men advised the men from the South—the few Douglas men, to go home and hold Douglas Conventions and send their delegates to Baltimore who should be admitted into that body. They were not to go into the Conventions with the Democracy generally of their States, else they would be beaten by the regular Democracy, but they were to hold conventions of Douglas men alone, and then it made no difference how small a number of the Douglas men there was in the State, if they could send Douglas men to Baltimore. I say this upon the avowal of George N. Sanders, a Douglas man, of New-York. I say it upon what has crept out in the newspapers in my State that this plan was conceived at Charleston. By this plan Douglas hoped to gain 50½ votes more, who would not be representatives of the Democracy but representatives of the Douglas minorities of their various States.

I instance Alabama, my own State. In Alabama the Democracy are nine-tenths in favor of Breckinridge and Lane, and of the true Democracy. [Applause.] The Douglas leaders, Forsyth and Seibel, editors of prominent papers, before we went to Charleston had proclaimed to the world that we did not represent the Democracy of Alabama—that when the Democracy had an opportunity of revising our action, the world would see that we were in a minority. We went back and called a Convention of all the Democracy in the State to consider what was best to be done—not to indorse our action; not to come to say that we had done right; not to come and decide so and so, as we should set it down; but we called friends and foes to come and consider was best to be done. That was the language of the call. If we had misrepresented the Democracy of Alabama, here was a fair chance to come in and vote us down; but these men, knowing that they were in a miserable minority, were afraid to meet the Democracy in council; their calls were to that portion of the Democracy, to meet in another Convention, that agreed with them; with conservatives and all others. I suppose they meant Know-Nothings by all others, for, you know, they claimed everybody to be in their party at one time. They knew if they went into that regular Convention, no Douglas man would ever see Baltimore; therefore, they called an irregular Convention, and sent just some of those men, "conservatives and all others," to Baltimore, to be representatives of the National Democracy. Mr. Parsons, of Taladega, a gentleman of high standing, and of great personal worth, who I have ever known to be an opponent of the Democracy; to be a member of an old Federal family, and to be a Federalist himself—a Northern man, born in New-York, with Northern ideas in relation to us—he who I had often crossed swords with—who voted for Harrison, and Scott, and Taylor—never voting for even a Democratic constable in his life, went to that Convention—they sent him to represent the true National Democracy in the National Council. [Laughter.]

HESSIANS.

Gentlemen, in some place in New-Jersey on the Fourth of July, when a Fourth of July orator was addressing the people in eloquent strains about the trials of the Revolution, upon the platform were several old men—revolutionary soldiers. The orator of the occasion turned to address them, and he saw one old man there feeble and tottering with age, who was sitting with knit brows, compressed hands, and flashing eyes, and this orator thought this old man one of the sternest of the stern upon the battle-field, who was evidently thinking of the time when he trod over the fields of the State, his tracks marked with his blood, and of the days when he subsisted on a crust of bread. He thought he was the man to pick out and address, and he turned to him and said, "Venerable old soldier of the Revolution, relict of the past; you lived in the times that tried men's souls—you were at Trenton." The old man nodded his head. "You," he continued, "were at Brandywine and Yorktown." The old man nodded his head again. "You were the companion of Washington, standing side by his side, shielding his manly breast from the bayonets of the enemy." "Nien! nein!" said the old man. "Mein gott, *I was with the Hessians on that day.*" [Much laughter.]

Now, then, fellow-Democrats of Tennessee—you who are honestly in the Douglas ranks, and you who are not, think of that. You honest and fair-minded men of all parties in Tennessee, what do you call that act that imposed that Hessian on a National Democratic Convention as a representative of the Democracy? I use that word in no offensive sense to my friend Parsons, who is a gentleman in every sense of the term, but in a political sense. There he was in a body where none but Democrats should be, and he never had given a vote for a Democrat in his life. He was not the representative of the Democracy, but he was the representative of Stephen A. Douglas, and let me say to you he never was more consistent in his life in striking blows at true Democracy than when he was in that Convention as the friend of Stephen A. Douglas. [Applause.]

A Voice, back of the platform—Hoorah for Dooglass! [Laughter.]

Mr. Yancey—That is all right. Only give me a hearing now, and hurrah after you get out of the woods [laughter] as much as you please. I say it in all kindness and respect, but give me about two hours more and then hurrah as much as you please.

Now, then, when they got to Baltimore, what did this Douglas majority do? In accordance with that systematic plan which was developed, to deplete the Democracy—to drive out national Democratic States by denying national Democratic principles—to obtain votes for himself which the people sent against him—by the operation of the unit rule he found out that he did not still have two-thirds. In accordance with his plan, these bogus Democrats from Louisiana and Alabama were admitted into the Convention—fifteen votes—to represent States against Mr. Douglas.

THE SECESSION.

Why, gentlemen, the old Democratic State of Virginia, that has never in her life split her ticket or voted an Anti-Democratic ticket—the Democracy of Jefferson, and Madison and of Monroe—a Democracy that never yet flinched in the hour of trial, and who always bore the Democratic banner to victory in every Presidential race that has taken place in the history of our Government—the Democratic Party of that old State, thus finding that there was a faction had got control of the organization of the Democratic Party or Convention, and was using it, not to advance the interests of the Democratic Party, but to advance the interests of an individual, and in doing that was riding over all the principles of Democracy, both as to representation and as to principles; that old State, together with Maryland, and the good old conservative, conciliatory and Union-loving State of North Carolina; the Jackson Democracy of Tennessee, 9 out of 12 votes; the tried and true Democracy of Kentucky, 7½ out of 12 votes; half the Democracy of Georgia; the entire delegations of California and Oregon; 7½ votes from the Keystone of the Union, Pennsylvania; 4½ from old "true blue" New-Jersey; 8 votes from the State of Massachusetts; 1 from Minnesota; half a vote from Vermont; 4½ from Connecticut, who had been left in that body when the Cotton States seceded on principle, when they found it was no longer a Democratic Convention, but was a Douglas Convention, composed of men who had been in the Democratic ranks, but who were now denying the creed of their fathers, and when they saw that Convention in part composed of Whigs and Know-Nothings who had never given a Democratic vote, these Democratic States retired from that body. Why? Did Yancey lead them? Did he pull the wool over their eyes? Had he seduced them? If he had this influence why did he not exercise this mighty power at Charleston, where gladly he would have done it had he been able? Gentlemen, it is child's play to talk to sensible men in that way. These old Democratic States, many of them giving Democratic votes now, distinguished for their caution and their prudence, were not to be led astray. These States alone left the National Democratic body (as it was called) there, because its organization had fallen into the hands of men who thought more of the fortunes of Mr. Douglas than they did of the Constitution of their country or the Democracy. [Applause.] These men and these States were driven outside. Douglas could not get the necessary vote, and counseling together they said, "We have done all that is in the wit of man to devise, now let us have a bolt." What was the result? On bolting they had two ballots for the Presidential candidate.

I now come in my statement in conflict with the assertion of Mr. Douglas himself, and with the recorded assertion of his National Committee at Washington—the Committee of the National Democratic Party—the Executive Committee of the Douglas Party at Washington. Mr. Douglas, in his letter of acceptance, says that on looking into the record he finds he was nominated in a Convention containing more than two-thirds of the electoral votes, according to the usage of the party. His Committee say in their address that he was nominated in a Convention containing more than two-thirds of all the electoral votes, and that he was nominated after the precedent of the party.

A CONFLICT.

Now, it is a great matter at all times to differ on a question of fact with gentlemen of distinction and gentlemen of character, but I not only do differ with them but I pronounce their statements to be, in every particular, incorrect. There is not one word of truth either in the assertion of Mr. Douglas or in the letter of his National Committee. This I will proceed to prove, for I would not dare to make such an assertion without having the proof.

I have the regularly reported proceedings of that body at Baltimore, where there were stenographers who took down every word that was uttered; every laugh that was heard, and every pause that was made. Here it is printed the next morning in the Baltimore *American*, and they dare not deny it; no man ever will deny it, in fact, and it will sustain me in what I shall say here.

Two ballots were taken. On the first ballot 190½ votes only were cast, lacking 11½ of being two-thirds. Mr. Douglas received on that ballot 173½ votes, lacking 18½ of two-thirds. (?) After this attempt, therefore, to nominate him by a two-third vote—after they had got in these *bogus* delegations, and after two other delegations had cast spurious votes, votes that were not in the Convention, nor in the other, and which did not belong to the State, he still lacked that number. When that was done, Mr. Church, of New-York, got up and moved a resolution, which was that Stephen A. Douglas having received "two-thirds of the votes given in this Convention," is hereby declared nominee of the Democratic Party, and so on. Mr. Church did not pretend that there were two-thirds of the electoral college in that Convention. He did not pretend that Douglas had received a two-third vote. The very resolution that nominated him declares that he only received "two-thirds of the votes *given*," but he says, and his committee say, that he received two-thirds of the electoral college.

Now, here is an open confession in the records of their own body, that they did not have two-thirds in their Convention, and that they might ballot and ballot until doomsday, and not succeed in making a nomination, and that they would nominate him any way, by two-thirds of the vote of the body present. Therefore it is, I say, when Mr. Douglas says he was nominated by a two-third vote, and when his Committee say so, they both tell that which is not so in the fact. The records of the Convention prove it on them, and the debates in that Convention show that this thing was entirely an after-thought, for at the time the resolution was passed, it was passed on the avowal that they did not have two-thirds.

BRECKINRIDGE NOT THE REGULAR NOMINEE.

Now, I do not contend that Breckinridge and Lane are the true representatives of the Democratic Party according to its usages, because they did not get two-thirds of the Electoral College. But I maintain that Mr. Douglas stands on the same footing as Mr. Breckinridge. He did not receive two-thirds. The fact that he got a majority is nothing, because numbers do not always count in our government. For instance, the democracy may have a hundred thousand votes in New-York, and yet they can't cast a single electoral vote for the Democratic candidate, while there are in the State of Alabama perhaps 50,000, only half of the number in New-York. But the 50,000 in Alabama cast nine votes for the Presidency, or 50,000 in Alabama are constitutionally greater than 100,500 in New-York. Therefore, although Mr. Douglas may have received more than a majority in numbers, yet it was not the constitutional majority required by the party, which is 202 votes out of 303. It not being a constitutional majority he has no more right to be called the nominee of the Democratic Party than if he had received but one vote.

JOHNSON CATCHES IT.

But how is it as to Mr. Herschel V. Johnson? *How many votes did he receive?* Not one. [Much laughter.] He was not even nominated in the Convention. He was a candidate for admission as a delegate to that body, but he was so mean a Douglas man—he was so bad a Douglas-man—that they would not let him in. He belonged to a minority of forty of two hundred and eighty members of the State Convention of Georgia. Forty fellows were for Douglas and 240 for Breckinridge—for the seceders and the Democratic platform, and when they were voted down, these Douglas men, that have such a perfect horror of seceders—that have such a horror of bolters; these Douglas men that think a seceder coming in the shape of Yancey comes in the shape of the devil. These fellows thought that bolting and such like were pretty good things, and the forty men held a Convention of their own, and they sent Johnson to Baltimore to be a delegate. Douglas could not stomach that, however. Said he, "You are a seceder. Now if you had done as I told you—if you had held a little Convention of your own, and not mixed up with those fellows, we could have admitted you—we could have violated the will of the majority—but we are just now giving these seceders h—l, [laughter,] and we shall be estopped." Johnson was only a seceder, and he had so little merit in him, even as a Douglas Democrat, that the Douglas Democracy, bad as it was, could not stomach him. They refused him admittance.

Now, after Gov. Fitzpatrick had declined the nomination, saying, "I cannot accept the nomination of a party that has denied all the Democratic principles—a party that has driven out the Democratic States of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee—a party that did not have two-thirds in its Convention, and had no right to make a nomination at all," the Committee went into the bar-room of the National Hotel at Washington, and they found Johnson parading around right mad that the Douglas men had not owned him. They patted him on the shoulder and said to him, "To be sure you are pretty much of a fire-eater. You used to eat hot coals with Yancey, but still we are pretty hard pushed for a Vice-President and we will elect you." The Convention had all gone home—it had adjourned *sine die*—but that is no odds, "We will make you Vice-President," and they made him, and he says, "Oh, yes, I will accept," and now they claim that he was nominated by two-thirds, and he never got a vote in any Convention. [Applause.]

DOUGLAS VS. BRECKINRIDGE.

But they say although we are not the regular nominees we are as good as you. They must, however, take down Herschell V. Johnson. They themselves declared he was *bogus* in their Convention. He has no right anywhere. He had no right in that Convention, and he was never voted for for Vice-President by anybody but George E. Pugh, of Ohio, and Rust, of Arkansas, and a few like them.

But they say we stand on better principles than you do. There is the great question after all. These questions of nomination are only evidences to the people of who is the choice of the Democracy. The party has required that the man should have a vote equal to two-thirds of the electoral college. What for? Simply because when a man receives that vote it is evident to the Democracy that that man is the choice of the Democracy of the country. You want to get at the man who is the choice of the party, and you take that vote as the record to tell you that man. But when two men claim to get it you took that evidence and taking that evidence what have you to do? Then you have to do as other men do in the ordinary affairs of life. See who the men are; examine into their lives; see what principles they profess and who supports them. Do they represent in a true degree the feelings, sentiments and wishes of the Democratic masses? The man that comes nearest to representing the principles, sentiments and wishes of the Democratic masses, that man you will take as the choice of the Democracy.

In the Convention that nominated Douglas there did not remain a majority from a single Democratic State in the Union. There are seventeen of them at this day. Fifteen Southern States, and California and Oregon, are seventeen Democratic States, all giving Democratic majorities. The other States are now controlled, I believe, every one of them, by Black Republican Governors and Black Republican Legislatures. Of all these Democratic States Mr. Douglas received half the vote from the State of Missouri only. The majority of every other Democratic State was against him, and he received only a minority. For instance: Of 120 Southern votes, he received only eighteen votes. Of the seven Democratic votes of the North, (and that is all we have at present,) he did not receive one, where he pretended he is so strong. Then, if he did not receive a majority of these States, he is not the choice of the Democratic States in the Union. The only State that he received half the vote of it is doubtful whether he or the other gets the other half as the choice of a majority. That is to be left in doubt. He did receive votes, however, from all the Black Republican States—from New-England, Ohio, Indiana, New-York, Illinois, Maine and Iowa, and other Black Republican States.

Mr. Breckinridge received nearly the entire vote of the Democratic masses and the Democratic States.

Let us go further. Every Democratic candidate that you have ever had for the Presidency that is living—men presumed to have represented the wishes of the party of the day is now for Breckinridge and opposed to Douglas. [Applause.] Gen. Cass is for Breckinridge and opposed to Mr. Douglas; Gen. William O. Butler, of Kentucky, a candidate for the Vice-Presidency with Mr. Cass, is for Mr. Breckinridge, against Mr. Douglas; Gen. Pierce, of New-Hampshire, thought to be one of the best Presidents we ever had, is for Breckinridge, against Douglas; Mr. Buchanan, the head of your party now, is for Breckinridge and against Douglas. [Laughter.] The whole cabinet of Mr. Buchanan, Cobb, Thompson and Toucey and Black, and Holt and Cass, all of them are for Mr. Breckinridge, and against Mr. Douglas. Eight of ten Senators of the Northern States—Democratic Senators—are for Mr. Breckinridge and against Mr. Douglas. We are apt to think that these eminent men were put there because they were leading democrats, and sound and influential men, that have done some service to their party. Eight-tenths of these Northern Senators (democratic) are for Breckinridge and against Douglas—the two Senators from Oregon, Gwin and Latham from California, Rice from Minnesota, Bright and his colleague, Fitch, of Indiana, and Bigler, of Pennsylvania—four-fifths of the democracy, as represented in the Senate of the United States from the North, are for our candidate and against Douglas, and yet they tell you that Mr. Douglas is mighty strong at the North. Weak here, but strong there. When you get there they will tell you he is most strong in Tennessee and Alabama. Go to the House of Representatives and four-fifths of the Democratic representatives, North and South, are for Breckinridge and Lane, and against Douglas and Johnson. Look at Fitzpatrick, the man they thought worthy to be second of their ticket. He repudiates Douglas and is for Breckinridge. Every Democratic member of Congress from this State is for Breckinridge. Every Democratic member of Congress from my State, with the exception of Hueston, is for Breckinridge and against Douglas. Almost every representative of a Southern State is for Breckinridge and against Douglas, and all the men whose names are valued and held in honor by our party are for Breckinridge and against Douglas. Kook at Hallett, of Massachusetts, the great platform maker of the Democracy, and Cushing, they are for Breckinridge and against Douglas. Go to New-York and look at "the noblest Roman of them all"—Daniel S. Dickinson—[much applause]—he is for Breckinridge and against Douglas.

Now, what are you to say? Will you put up these broken-down politicians, your Clemens and your Footes, against this mighty array of genius?

When did ever John C. Breckinridge war on a Democrat? [Voices, "Never."] When did Joe Lane? [Voices, "Never," and applause.] All the wars he has been engaged in have been against the enemies of your country and the enemies of your Constitution.

Looking, therefore, to all these outside tests; looking to association; looking at the men; looking at the wars of the party; looking at the men who have done your service, and who you love and honor, and will honor and love, as long as life remains, you find the mass of them in favor of the Democratic Party and the Democratic ticket. Therefore, pause, my countrymen—pause, and see if you are not in the wrong crowd.

DOUGLAS' CONTESTS.

But where has been Mr. Douglas for two years past? Warring on that Democracy that he now pretends to be the best exponent of. No sooner had the South procured an advantage under the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and sent the Territory of Kansas to the door of Congress with a slave constitution, than he commenced a war upon the Democracy. It would seem that his own darling idea that the people there were fit to act in their own way subject only to the limitations of the Constitution, would have prevented this. One at least would have supposed he would have shut his voice from warring against the Democracy. But when the South came to Congress with the Lecompton Constitution, and your President, the head of your party, in accordance with his duty as a statesman and a Democrat, recommended to Congress to admit Kansas under that Constitution—no sooner had the voice of the clerk ceased reading the message, than Mr. Douglas bounced to his feet and commenced a war on the Democracy, on the principles of the Kansas bill, on the Constitution and on the Democratic President and his brother Senators. He then threw down the glove and the gauntlet. He violated his own loved doctrine of non-intervention, and although the people of Kansas had adopted their own Constitution, and had submitted the Slavery clause to the masses and they had approved it and came to confess, and said, "This is my way of making a Constitution," then Douglas rises in his place and wars on his own favorite doctrine, and called upon Congress to intervene with the force of Congress and send back that Constitution to an Abolition majority—a packed jury, who had just taken a vote and shown that they had ten men to our five. If his principle was right that the people of a Territory should form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, I want to know if he was not wrong when he said, "You have not made this Constitution in my way, and I will send it back?" The first man to set the example of violating his own creed of non-intervention was Stephen A. Douglas, and the reason was that we had a Pro-Slavery Constitution.

Yet, he says that the South has caused this issue to be re-opened unnecessarily. He says, that Alabama threw this firebrand before the country unnecessarily. He says, and you Douglas men, and your papers say, that I—a private individual occupying no position in the country—that I have thrown this firebrand upon the country. I prove by the records and history of the Country, that before this Alabama platform was written—when I was not yet heard of at all, he was interfering and making an issue against the Constitution—against the Kansas bill and against your rights, and sending that Constitution back to Kansas, and the result was, it was overwhelmed before the free soil tide and finally a Free Soil Constitution was sent to Congress.

What then? But three Northern Democrats were found to vote against its admission, although the census had not been taken, and although she had not 70,000 people as required by the English bill. No census had been taken, and yet Mr. Douglas and all his friends could admit Kansas in violation of the English bill because it was a Free-Soil Constitution. When she came, according to his own Kansas bill, with her own Constitution, made and adopted in her own way, and Congress was pledged if, she did so, to admit her, Mr. Douglas was the first man, two years ago, to set the example of intervention, and by the aid of the Abolition Party he succeeded in defeating that Constitution, and sending it back to Kansas. Yet he has the hardihood, and his friends have got the nerve, to look honest Southern men in the face and say, "You fellows, here, are creating a disturbance in the Democratic Party by making this issue unnecessarily." This, too, when the history of the whole country is filled by the bickerings, the result of Douglas' making war on the Kansas bill, and then saying, "Not only do I make war on the Democratic Party here in Congress, but I will not take the nomination of the party unless it indorses the principle upon which I made that war on the Party." [Applause.]

Douglas says: "I am a better Democrat than Breckinridge, although I have warred on the Democracy for two years; although every Democrat except Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, is against him. Strange, indeed, is it that a man of genius and power so great should be in the Senate of the United States so many years fighting for Democracy, and yet not a solitary Democrat be found by his side save his darling Pugh. Every Democratic Southern Senator is against him, and four-fifths of the Democratic Senators of the North, and he alone was able to defeat the Democracy, by the aid of Seward and the Black Republican hosts coming and voting with him.

THE NEW ISSUE.

Mr. Douglas says in his last speech in the Senate of the United States, where he undertakes to assail the State of Alabama and your humble speaker, that the South has forced a new issue upon the country of this kind: that she is forcing Slavery on a people who do not desire it. He says that the Northern people wish to force Slavery from a people who wish to retain it, and the South is endeavoring to force Slavery upon a people who do not desire it! Don't every man in this vast assembly know that this is false? What platform of the Democratic Party has ever proclaimed the principle that the Government should force Slavery anywhere where it is not wanted? What speaker of the Democratic Party has ever advocated such a doctrine? What organs of the Democracy have ever enunciated such a doctrine? What individual has ever got up and proclaimed that that was a principle of the South? I defy his friends, whether on the editorial corps or on the stump corps, to tell the people, the first opportunity they have got, where is the man or when and where anybody of the Democracy made the proposition. It becomes the gentleman who makes a statement of that kind to give the proof. I know of no such body. Because a Southern man goes to Kansas with his slave, and demands that it shall not be taken away from him, *is that forcing Slavery on the people?* Does it interfere at all with the principle of self-government if you shall leave your neighbor alone? I want to know how it interferes with the people of Kansas governing themselves to require them to leave their neighbors alone with their slaves? How does it interfere with the Abolitionist and his wooden nutmegs, his clocks and his mule, that I should be allowed to go and settle on my farm with my negroes? Is it the privilege of self-government to destroy your neighbor's property? I do not know of any such privilege anywhere. You have no such privilege in the State of Tennessee. What privilege has any citizen in the State of Tenessee to take the property belonging to his neighbor? It may be a penitentiary privilege. [Laughter.] What right have you got in the Legislature to pass a law to say that your neighbor shall not own a negro? I know of no such right in Tennessee. There is none such in Alabama. There can't be here. It is against the Constitution of the country. Your right to govern yourself consists in taking care of yourself, but in taking care of yourself, is involved no privilege to take from me any right that I have.

But Douglas says that it does, and if you do undertake to go to the Territory and take a negro, the Government shall not protect you in holding that slave, otherwise it is forcing Slavery on a people that do no desire it. I do not recognize this reasoning.

PROTECTION FOR SLAVE PROPERTY.

We do say that the Constitution *cannot introduce Slavery anywhere.* But we also say that it connot take it from us in the Territories; but that wherever you go and whatever your property consists of, or may be, *the Constitution shall protect you in the enjoyment of it.* The Constitution does not make property, neither doesit destroy property; but it is the object of all governments to protect you in three things: in your life, liberty and property. If you have got property, you are entitled to protection. If you have not got it, you don't need protection. Therefore, while we deny the right of the Government to prohibit, we also deny the right of the Government to establish Slavery. At the same time we say that is all consistent with the idea of having the choice to establish Slavery in the Territories. The Constitution is there before I go there, and it protects me with my property as much as it protects the Abolitionist with his.

Yet Mr. Douglas tries to make you believe that the two sections of the country are warring unconstutionally upon each other; the North demanding the abolition of Slavery wherever it exists, and the South seeking by law and by the Government to force Slavery upon an unwilling people. It is not so. I demand the proof from any gentleman when he has the opportunity of giving it.

WAS SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY INDORSED.

The next point that he made was that the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress, either to establish or prohibit, was indorsed by the Democratic Party in the compromise measures of 1850, and by the Kansas Act in 1854, and in the Cincinnati Plaform of 1856. I deny every solitary assertion. *There is not a word of truth in the whole of it.*

SUMMING UP.

Well now, gentlemen, I have shown you how these two parties stand. I have shown you that while neither obtained a regular nomination of the party under its rules, yet there is a vast distinction between the two men. They come before a Democratic assemblage, and I ask who is the choice of the Democracy? I have shown you by showing the position of the leaders of the Democracy North and South. I have shown you that there is no comparison in the standing of the two men. I have shown you that Breckinridge and Lane are the representatives of the Democracy. [Applause.] I have gone back and shown you, as far as principle is concerned, that Douglas' principle of "Squatter Sovereignty," denounced universally, is far more dangerous and infamous than the Wilmot Proviso, and that it was never indorsed by the Democracy of the country; but on the contrary, the Supreme Court has declared it null, wrong and unconstitutional, and that Douglas makes war upon the Democratic Administration, the Cabinet, Senate, House of Representatives, and all the States of the South, in order to carry forward his doctrine that our rights shall not, in the Territories, receive the protection of our common Government.

I show you further, that Judge Douglas cares nothing about the Democracy, and that his aim is simply to pull down the Democracy; that he knows he has no chance of an election, and, therefore, he has opposed all sort of fusion between the two wings of the Democracy, that he may run in several States and destroy that majority, and let in the old opponent of the party running under the lead of Bell. In this State what chance has Douglas to carry the electoral vote? What sane man believes for a single moment that he has the least chance of carrying the State of Tennessee? What man among them will dare announce on the stump or in a newspaper, on his honor as a man, that he can carry Tennessee? They know, too, in the State of Alabama, that by running their ticket single, or by any fusion, that they have no chance of coming within twenty thousand votes of the invincible Democracy. [Great applause.] It is the same in North Carolina, in Georgia, and in Mississippi, and yet in every one of those States he is running his ticket. What is the result? There may enough flake off from the true Democracy to enable Bell to slip in and carry some States, and thus perchance the South will be split up and divided so that Lincoln will carry the day against a divided majority.

FUSION.

Why is it he runs thus wildly? He does not hope to carry Tennessee. He hopes to gain no advantage under it, but it is the last desperate throw of a vindictive and desperatd statesman, who feels that he has been caught, and if he dies or sinks in the struggle, he will willingly go down, if he can carry the Democracy with him. Vengeance—and vengeance alone—ought to be written as the motto on every Douglas banner that floats to the breeze. [Much applause.] They fear that that division will not avail Bell in many States, and they are proposing fusions everywhere. They are the keenest fellows in the world. And Douglas is willing to fuse with anybody, in order to give him a position to beat down the otherwise triumphant masses in the Democratic States.

MR. YANCEY'S PERSONAL VINDICATION OF HIS OWN POSITION.

Well, now then, as during this whole canvass a great deal of paper has been worn out, a great deal of ink expended, and a great deal of brain-work has been put together to the end of abusing this man Yancey; and, as I never expect to appear before you, citizens of Memphis, again, will you allow me half an hour in explaining my own position, and then let the Bell and Douglas papers loose as far as they will go. I hope these papers will bear in mind when my back is turned that I have not had fair dealing at the best. They get at me behind my back—excuse me. I read this morning some very handsome and generous notices in relation to my arrival in Memphis. That was kind, manly and well meant. I have no doubt these gentlemen are such in all their relations, except when they take up a pen to write about this man Yancey, when they seem to become insane. They know not what they do, or else they would not publish a hundredth part of what they do. All I ask are the ordinary rules by which you try your criminals—prove the thing. If I put a denial on record let that be to try me before the country.

THE SLAUGHTER LETTER.

They say I am a Disunionist. They say that I disrupted the Democratic Party, or that I desire to do it in order to break up the Union. They not only tell you of my acts, but they dive within my bosom—a province, I thought, which only belonged to the Deity—and they divine my motives and every secret thought. Well, I don't believe there is a supporter of Bell or Douglas that has much divinity about him. [Laughter.] I think men have a right to infer motives from acts. I give them the benefit of that, and let them make the most of it. It is said that I wrote a letter to James S. Slaughter, and that that letter is disunionist. I deny it. *There is not a word in that letter that I take back to-night. There is not a sentiment in it I disavow.* I utterly amazed a Douglas editor when I referred to it the other day. He had supposed it would set me back to have this letter brought to my attention when I made a speech in his vicinity, and he wrote, saying, "We would like Mr. Yancey to give an explanation of the Slaughter letter." I did not see that until after I had spoken, but it so happened I did speak of it, as also of the league, which was another object of his inquiries. He nearly bursted his eyes. He thought I had acknowledged I was a traitor.

But, gentlemen, to the letter. Consider what it is. In the first place there are few men that would like all they say in privacy to be published to the world, not that they have told a lie in what they have said in private, but because it is a thing the public had nothing to do with, and probably they may use language carelessly which, unexplained, might mislead. Sometimes what a man says needs explaining to any but the one to whom it is written. Here was a little short letter—a little private letter, written to a man who desired me to help him to break up the Democratic Party. He called the party the Augean stables, and he wanted me to join him and build up a Southern Party to clean out the Augean stables. That fellow is dead now. He killed himself last week—poisoned himself while laboring under depression of spirits. He published that letter wrongfully. He published it not denouncing me for disunionism like some of you, but he did not like it because I would not help him break up the Democratic Party. I wrote him saying I would not join him and quit the Democracy. That is the only thing I am charged with. I have been in the Democratic Party all my life. Sometimes it has been wrong, but I have never given a vote against it. Mark you, I have not always voted with it or for it, for I have sometimes stood by, for I can't vote against my conscience. I am answerable to God for that. I wrote to him that I would not do it, and I said you cannot clean out the Augean stables in that way; and then knowing he had quit the Democracy, I suggested to him this, or in the nature of this—*I believe the next aggression will be committed on the South, and do not believe any party can save the South.* They say I am for a sectional party. Why, I refused to join one. He said I am against the Democracy. I refused to have it. Then in my letter I said, if we could do as our fathers did—organize Committees of Safety all over the cotton States—we shall fire the Southern heart, instruct the Southern mind, give courage to each other, and, at the proper moment, by one organized concerted action, we can precipitate the cotton States into a revolution." I believed the North will be so encouraged; there are so many submissists, and so many Union shriekers in our midst that they are killing off our Southern patriotism, and therefore I wrote to this man what I say to you—take this Southern league, which had recently been advocated in the Alabama *Advertiser.* If you won't join the Democratic Party, instead of making it your business to pull down the party—which is a poor business—go to work and try to elevate the public mind of the people in favor of Southern rights. *Then you can precipitate the cotton States into a revolution at the proper moment;* for I have no faith that any other State will stand up to the rights of the South.

YANCEY SAVED THE UNION.

Oh, they say he is a disunionist—Yancey is an agitator—he disrupted the Democratic Party, he got up the Alabama platform to divide the Democratic platform, and yet it so happens that history tells you that the Alabama plattform simply asked for our Constitutional rights, and did not say that we would go out of the Union, but out of the Democratic Party. We went out, did we not. Eight of the Democratic States went out, and I would call that a pretty wide breach—so wide indeed that no Douglas man can ever get to Heaven if he is between it and hell. [Laughter.] Yet it so happens when I went back to the Democracy of Alabama it fell to my fortune to lead off in the cause of conciliation and moderation, and in endeavoring to heal the breach that had occurred at Charleston. To give the Democracy time to report—to reconsider, I took occasion to lead off in asking that Convention to send us to Baltimore. Had that disruption been my object to break up the Union, I had already broken up the party, and had the Union at my feet! Yet you find me in the Convention at Montgomery saying, "Let us go back with the olive branch although they have insulted us, although they have done us a wrong; let us go back and unite the gallant Democracy once more in gallant and glorious support of the Constitution and the rights of the South.

THE SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

But they say "the League!" Oh, that is a secret thing! Bring it out; maybe it has a cloven foot and a tail hidden under its constitution. They tell us it is a secret thing. They tell us that I am forming it through the country, and if you don't look out I will have a league formed in the city of Memphis. Some man writes to the *States*, a Douglas paper, published at Washington, that I am forming a League with test oaths and all that. Now all of that is a manufactured lie.

In 1858 I did form a League in Montgomery. It existed three months. The people frowned it down, and the Democracy frowned it down. I thought it a good thing, but the citizens did not. I wish to God every man in the South was a member of a Southern League. I wish every man at the North was. If it were so the objects of the League would be promoted, and the constitutional right of the South would be protected.

What is the league? Here it is. Listen to what I recommend to every slaveholder. See each of you if there is a word or a line that you disapprove. When I get through I shall challenge any one to rise in his place and say that it is treasonable.

CONSTITUTION OF THE MONTGOMERY LEAGUE OF UNITED SOUTHERNERS.

Believing that the South is in need of some efficient and organized mode of concentrating public opinion upon public men and measures, and of influencing and guiding political parties, with a view to the advancement and protection of her constitutional rights, and that the want of this has enabled all political parties to sacrifice those rights to their own necessities;

And believing, further, that it is the duty of the South to use all proper means to sustain her rights within the Union, with a view to being justified before the world in resuming the powers she has delegated to the general Government in the event she fails to obtain justice in the Union, we organize ourselves under the following Constitution:

Article 1. This Association shall be known as the "Montgomery League of United Southerners."

Art. 2. Its officers shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall hold their office one year, or until their successors shall be elected.

Art. 3. Election of all officers shall be made annually and be by ballot.

Art. 4. Any person may become a member of this League who shall pledge himself to carry out its objects and shall sign this Constitution.

Art. 5. The object of this League is, by the use of proper means, to create a sound public opinion in the South on the subject of enforcing the rights of the South in the Union. Among its primary ideas are: 1. No more compromise of those rights, either in party platforms or in national legislation. 2. A full recognition and maintenance of those rights as paramount to the safety of the Federal Administration or the sources of national parties. 3. The elevation to the public councils of the ablest and purest Southern men.

Art. 6. This League will nominate no candidate for any office, State or Federal,—but its members are pledged to use all honorable means to secure the nomination, by the respective parties to which they belong, of sound, able and pure men of the Southern Rights' school.

Rise up, you Bell and Douglas men, and say that is a disunion document. Who is there here that will denounce any single object of that league? Where does the disunion rest? Where resides the treason? Where does the want of fealty to my section, my country and my country's Constitution rest, that I should be called a disunionist? Oh, gentlemen, how hard that he who is willing to forego office for years, as I have done, asking nothing of the people, refusing the whole time since I was a young man to be connected in any way with candidacy for office, but that whole time giving my mind, intellect, heart, character and money to try to raise the Southern mind to a perception of its own rights in order that we may be men in "the hour that tries men's souls." How hard that such a man should be denounced as a demagogue, an office-seeker, a traitor? [Applause.]

There is not a word, a line, or a sentiment in that Constitution that every true patriot at the South, and at the North too, don't indorse. The theory of that league prevails to-night—to-day, and will prevail, I hope to God, in November next, and will rescue the country from the harpies who will feed on its very bowels. Such is "the military leaguer," and this League that makes me a disunionist, a Cataline, and a conspirator against our rights.

As far as disunion is concerned, Gov. Winston, in a letter to the Legislature of my State, recommended that the Union should be dissolved; and, in a letter to Mr. Figures, he did the same thing. Mr. Figures has done the same thing. John Forsyth was also for disunion. Mr. Seibel, now a submissionist, was openly and avowedly a member of a disunionist club. Herschel V. Johnson, the Douglas candidate for the Vice-Presidency, was a disunionist member of a Convention, made disunion speeches, and yet, with these great and prominent members of the Douglas Party, yet supporting Douglas, they charge that it has no effect on the Douglas Party. But as to myself, who support Breckenridge, my support makes him a disunionist, because I have said that we being refused our constitutional rights, in the event of that I am for separating from the government of the higher law that is to be built on the Constitution.

I have not forgotten that there are lessons other than that of Washington's farewell address. I have not forgotten Washington's life, nor have I forgotten the lives of Hancock, Jefferson, Patrick Henry, John Adams, and that glorious band of patriots who joined in the revolution of '76, and carried it to a successful result. I have not forgotten that Declaration of Independence that is now on record and is thought to be the most precious of all political documents, standing side by side with the Constitution, in the regard of the enlightened patriot. I have not forgotten the traditions of that Declaration. I have been educated in the school of the Revolution. I was not taught to revere the toryisms of 1776 or of 1860, or to revere that cowardly submission to wrong which the tories endeavored to teach their countrymen of 1776. I know it is said to you, you are a prosperous people; you have thousand and hundreds of thousands, and you may afford to have some of these constitutional rights of the Territories trampled upon, but you had better preserve half the loaf. "Half a loaf is better than no bread," was the doctrine of Washington, or of Hancock." These men were worth thousands. Hancock had his ships at sea and his stores on land all protected by the British army and navy. Washington had his hundred negros and his broad acres, and to him the British Government was not actually a Government of oppression. But the British Government, which was his home Government, that Government did trespass, as they believed, upon their constitutional privileges, and undertook to tax them three cents upon each pound of tea. I am told a pound of tea a week would be a large allowance for almost any family to use, $1 56 a year. Washington, with $20,000 or $30,000 a yearly income, and Hancock, with his $40,000, and many other rich men could have lost that amount out of some little hole in their pockets as they walked the streets, and not have known they had lost it. Men in all ages are precisely the same. There are Washingtons now in this country, and God can raise them up in the hour of our country's need, when it is necessary to do so. There are Hancocks and Adams now, and when the necessity comes the hour will show that the nerve of that day will be found now. Men are the same in all ages. They only differ as education makes them to differ. When there were men to creep up to Washington, and say, "You are the pet of the British Government—don't dissolve the Union;" or to Hancock, say ing you have your thousands, don't for $1 56 a year launch forth into the sea of anarchy. If you do you will lose millions, and with a halter round your neck die the death of a traitor; you have not cannon nor foundries; you have not even a Governor." What was the answer of those men? We need not suppose what the answer was. Precisely such things were said, and those glorious men gave an answer, and that answer is upon the illuminated pages of history that have come down through the vista of a century—and that answer lingers on the ear of every man, and it is music to every man, and inspires him with courage to do as his ancestors did. They answered, we have got "millions for defence, but not a cent for tribute." [Applause.]

Have you degenerated from that day? When the Douglas and Bell men come to whisper in your ear and tell you, you have thousands and thousands, that this we contend for is a small matter and don't you risk it, what is Washington, Hancock and Adams to you, are their lessons worth anything, or is the teaching of some Douglas man to be taken on this head in preference to those of Washington? What did old John Adams say? The school boy knows what he said, it is not a matter of conjecture, it is a matter of history; it is one of the glorious sayings that embalm the memory of our sires and which will keep them embalmed. They are lessons taught us by these men by seven long years of suffering; thousands of lives of the gallant and good and true were sacrificed, in order that these lessons should be bought. That old and noble patriot, catching inspiration from the God of battles, himself, said: "Sink or swim, survive or perish, give me the Declaration of Independence." But the Douglas men, the Bell men, who know so much more than old Adams or Washington—who are so much more patriotic, so much more gifted in true statesmanship and in patriotic wisdom—tell you that it is treason Yancey is speaking; he is a conspirator. Precisely such a charge, too, was made during the Revolution. Washington was called a rebel. Old Carroll of Carrollton, when he went forward to sign the Declaration, was told that he would escape, because there were so many Charles Carrols in the State; and then, when every drop of ink was proclaiming that he was a rebel, he wrote out in large and bold characters his name, "Charles Carroll of Carrollton." Old Patrick Henry, to whom we are more indebted for the Revolution than almost any man, when freedom was young, when she had to hide in the holes of the mountains, when she did not dare to show her banner before the British troops, there was one bold patriot who dared to meet the power of the House of Burgesses of Great Britain. When he was letting them know what were these truths, and putting them to the King upon the throne, that he had better beware as Cæsar once had a Brutus, many of these submissionists, these shriekers for governmental union and power, those men of that day whose children are not all yet dead, dared call out "Treason, treason." "I tell you," Patrick Henry said, "I trust I yet have some of the spirit in my veins to say in this hall, if this be treason make the most of it." All that the South asks, and all that I ask, and all that I have ever asked, has been that the compact which my fathers made with your fathers and their fathers, as the rule that they pledged themselves to see should guide them and their posterity in all times, in Government, in relation of the two sections, shall still be the rule of legislation between the two sections. But when there is a higher law abroad that will disregard this compact, find it in the way of their selfish purposes, and trample it under foot—a party getting possession of the mere constitutional form of Government, but in utter destruction of the checks and balances of the Constitution, shall overturn the Government of Washington, and shall place in power a Government utterly at war with it. I tell you, for one, *I am absolved from all allegiance to that Government. My allegiance is due to the subverted Government, and although it may be in a minority, here is one man that will stand by it, live or die.* [Enthusiastic cheering.]

Fellow-citizens, I have said to you enough. I have spoken but the words, I trust, of experience and of truth. I have been far more respectful to my opponents than they have been to me. (A voice, "That's so.") I have done them no injustice. I have aggressed on nobody. I have assailed no man's reputation and no man's name, and no man's patriotism. The avowed opinions of candidates are before me, and I have a right to deal with them as an individual, and my acts as an individual have nothing, in fact, to do with this canvass.

Suppose I were all that is charged on me, how does that effect Breckinridge and Lane, who stand forth the defenders and advocates of Constitutional Union and a Constitutional Democracy? In the Convention at Charleston and at Baltimore Mr. Douglas had a friend, Mr. Goulden, of Georgia, who made two speeches in favor of reopening the African Slave-trade. He was cheered by everybody there, and rebuked by no man. Would it be right and fair and just in me to charge Mr. Douglas with being in favor of the Slave-trade because Mr. Goulden was in favor of the trade, and is his supporter? The editor of the *Southern Confederacy*, published at Atlanta, floats now at its mast-head its prospectus, proclaiming that it is for disunion if the Slave-trade laws are not repealed. He is a supporter of Douglas. Would it be manly, fair or candid in me to charge Mr. Douglas with being in favor of the repeal of the laws against the Slave-trade, because that gentleman supports him? There are doubtless in your churches some men that ought not to be there; they are there from worldly, sordid motives and are not the true followers of the meek and lowly Lamb. Shall those churches be denounced as worldly because that is so? When Jesus Christ was upon earth, there was a man of the chosen twelve who was himself a bad man and a betrayer. Should Jesus Christ have been crucified by the Jews because there was a bad man among the twelve? Yet the Douglas men say so by their philosophy. I have no doubt that fellow was a Douglas fellow [applause and langhter.] The party that will condemn Breckinridge, a Union man all his life, who avows he is in favor of extending the limits of the Union, with disunion because Yancey is his friend and is called a disunion man—I tell you if such a man was living in the time of Christ he would have been Judas, and would have crucified Jesus Christ for entertaining him.

Grant all against me that is said. Grant that I am a bad man. Don't you know some of the most unmitigated scoundrels unhung in Memphis supporting Douglas, as well as Bell or Breckinridge? Yet, by the logic which makes our ticket a disunion ticket, because I am its supporter, you must make out Douglas to be a bad man.

But I don't acknowledge that I am a bad man, not at least before a Douglas tribunal or a Bell one. There is a tribunal before which it is said, "There are none good, not one." There I stand abashed. But I don't acknowledge before that tribunal that accuses me in the spirit in which they have accused me, and the manner in which they have done it, and the failure to do me the justice to publish my answer. I don't acknowledge before them that I am as bad as they. How much worse they are I don't say. [Applause.] There may be some, and many of them, even better.

The hour is closing. I only wish to say this: Let us look where the true Democracy is—let us look to where the old banner floats—let us see who are the bolters, and what their object is, and see if there be not among them an animal that has a ring on his tail, and see if you can't see the coon-skin sticking out now. Some of these Douglas fellows have got the paint in the brushes, and they are trying to paint the fellows now. The Douglas leaders are willing to do it. They remind me of an anecdote. There was a shoemaker, an Irishman, and in putting up his sign he had painted on it a boot and a shoe, with the motto of his native country, "Erin go braugh." A Know-Nothing came along who wanted to have his boots mended. He saw the sign, and would not have them mended by this man, and he told him so, and gave his reason why. The Irishman went home and told his wife, and, says he, "What shall I do. You are wiser than I, any how." "Well," said she, "do you mix his sign with your sign. Go and put on your sign, 'Erin E. Pluribus Unum Go Braugh." So it is with Mr. Douglas and Mr. Bell, they have got on their sign, "Erin E. Pluribus Unum Go Braugh." It is neither Irish—it has not the genuine brogue of "Swate 'Ould Ireland,"—neither is it good American. It is a mixture simply designed to appeal to the prejudices and passions of those sections. I say let us have each stand out for himself. [Applause.] "Erin Go Braugh" has a right to a footing in this land—it has got a right to equal rights with "E. Pluribus Unum," side by side, "E. Pluribus Ununm" and "Erin Go Braugh." [Great applause.]

If the temple of our liberty, in process of time, should be taken possession of by those who have no right there; if the temple of liberty be perverted from the place where true constitutional liberty is to be had, and the true worship is to be carried on; if we find there the thieves and hucksters, there is a lesson given us in the name of Jesus Christ. When the temple of the Jews, that had been devoted to the worship of the ever-living God, and had been kept pure and undefiled, built without the sound of the hammer or the noise of the chisel, was taken possession of by a people forgetful of the great truths announced to them from Mount Sinai; when the hucksters, and brokers, and thieves, carried on before the altar their selfish and wicked pursuits, there was a Savior who came, and who, with a whip of scorpions, scourged them and drove them out. I hope to God there will be some man or set of men, whom Providence will rear in our midst, that when the temple falls into hands unworthy of its charge—that there will be some great Washington arise, who will be able to scourge them from the temple of freedom, even though he be called a traitor, a Cataline, a rebel, in that glorious process.

The speaker now closed his address, it being well nigh on to the hour of 1 on Wednesday morning. The immense crowd which had remained constant watchers upon his words for four hours, worked up to a high state of enthusiastic excitement by his manner, as well as by his words, raised cheer after cheer, coupling his name with each round of applause; and when essaying to leave the ground in the carriage which attended him, they almost bore him upon their shoulders. Once seated in the vehicle, it required all his eloquence, in pleading to prevent the unyoking of the horses by these *free* American citizens, who were desirous of becoming *pack asses* that he might be drawn in triumph to the place of his sojourn. As it was, the major part of his hearers accompanied him to the hotel, where I left them and him, he responding to their compliments, and they applauding, at 3 o'clock this morning.

C. M.

Disunion Project—Curious Correspondence

From the Principia.

Russell Co., Ala., Monday, July 23, 1860.

Hon. Gerrit Smith—*Sir:* You and I are antipodes on the subject of Slavery. I believe it to be a divine institution created by Heaven, and, such is the doctrine of the Bible. African Slavery has christianized and civilized, during the same length of time, more human beings than all the missionaries of the world combined. If it was not for the injudicious and unwise laws against the Slave-trade, by importation and moral instruction, we would make them Christians by the million, and prepare their souls for Heaven. You are mistaken in supposing that we do not give our slaves Christian instruction. Large numbers of them are members of the churches, and we rely principally on the Bible when instructing them in obedience to their masters. However, I do not desire argue the question of Slavery with you, as between us there is an impassable gulf.

But we concur on one point, a separation of the Free and Slave States into distinct Governments. Last Winter Alabama passed a law without a dissenting voice, that in the event of a Black Republican President being elected, she would dissolve her connection with the Union. This is the sentiment of every cotton State, and they will all unite with her. When this is done, all the other Slave States will follow immediately, if obedience is attempted to be enforced, and ultimately, any how. *To effect this object, we, the Disunion Party, disrupted the Democratic Convention at Charleston, and at Baltimore induced others to join us, by our agreeing to support men not entirely of our sentiments.* We do not desire their election, but believe them the most available men to divide the Democratic Party and elect Mr. LINCOLN. We wish his elevation to the Presidential chair, because we know that it will produce a dissolution of the Union.

I perceive you are advocating the formation of a ticket more in conformity with your sentiments. This will only injure the Republican candidate. As your party and mine concur in desiring a separation of the Free and the Slave States, let us unite our efforts to accomplish this grand object. Notwithstanding our sentiments on this subject, we have waived running a candidate on that direct issue; simply because we can better destroy the political parties which now bind the Union together, without doing it. Cannot the Anti-Slavery party exercise policy also, and vote the Republican ticket, which will assist in accomplishing an object we both desire. We, the disunionists of the South, have adopted a politic course, and why should not the disunionists of the North? If you cannot conscientiously do so, will you be kind enough to make this subject public, so that the Anti-Slavery party or so many of them as can vote the Republican ticket will comprehend the reasons for so doing.

Your obedient servant, JOHN DRIVER.

COMMENT OF GERRIT SMITH.

PETERBORO, Aug. 1, 1860.

Mr. Goodell, Editor of Principia: I send you a letter received this evening. I judge, from the closing sentence that the writer wishes it published.

My correspondent errs in supposing that I am in favor of a dissolution of the Union. I would have the States remain together, and the powers of the Federal Constitution carried out in the abolition of every portion of American Slavery. Nevertheless, if the Northern or Southern, Eastern or Western States, wish to set up for themselves, I would let them do so, rather than have blood shed. The poorest remedy for evils that has yet been devised, is the shedding of blood. GERRIT SMITH.

Mr. Lincoln Declines to be Catechised.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 8, 1860.

B. G. WRIGHT, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Your letter to Hon. A. LINCOLN of May 28, and by which you seek to obtain his opinion on certain political points, has been received.

He has received others of a similar character; but also a greater number of the exactly opposite character. The latter class beseech him to write nothing whatever upon any point of political doctrine. They say his positions were well known when he was nominated, and that he *must* not now embarrass the canvass by undertaking to shift or modify them. He regrets that he cannot oblige all, but you perceive that it is impossible for him to do so. Yours, truly,

JOHN G. NICHOLAS.

Breckinridge Will Not Decline.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Aug. 17, 1860.

To the Editor of the Constitution.

MY DEAR SIR: I have just received your note of this date.

The report of the withdrawal of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is a pure invention, put in circulation for mischievous purposes. The correspondence of this committee with Mr. BRECKINRIDGE and his friends in Kentucky require at my hands this positive and authoritative denial.

Truly, yours,
ISAAC I. STEVENS, Chairman.

Commencement Day at Madison University.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MADISON UNIVERSITY,
HAMILTON, Thursday, Aug. 16, 1860.

A more lovely day than yesterday could not be desired. This village, always beautiful, appeared more neat, cheerful and refreshed after the rain of Monday night. The great day of the College year greeted the Senior Class, Faculty, Alumni and strangers with a genial sun and fragrant breath. At 9 o'clock A. M. a long procession of students, Alumni and officers formed in front of the University buildings, on the hill, and proceeded along the nicely graveled walk around Woodland Height, the residence of President EATON, and down to the Steward's Hall, where the Education and University boards were received, thence took up the line of march along the plank walk to the village, presenting a very imposing appearance. The undergraduates were in front, and on arriving at the Baptist Church they halted, and forming a line on each side with heads uncovered, allowed the Alumni, Faculty and other prominent persons to pass into the Church, where the central seats had been reserved. The galleries and seats under them having long before been filled to excess by as fine and lovely an array of ladies as is seldom witnessed in any city gathering. Upon the platform were speedily seated Doctors of Divinity, Judges, lawyers, college professors and journalists, making a most respectable array of talent.

The exercises of the day were opened by Rev. Dr. HAGUE, of New-York, with a brief, appropriate prayer. The manly, noble form of GEORGE W. EATON, D. D., LL. D., President of the University, occupied the chair. The music was furnished by a numerous Choir and a splendid organ. The orations were more characterised by strong, good sense than by brilliancy. One of the most elegant and interesting was by H. P. Burdick, on "The Lyric Element in Poetry," in which he stated that the object of both poetry and science was to fix truth in the human soul; that science met the seeker in the full blaze of day, while poetry came to the soul in the softer beauties of starlight, and so the mission of each was accomplished. Mr. J. W. COLBY, of Albany, treated of the "Characteristics of Modern Society" in admirable style, but thought that our social degeneracy was not so much owing to luxuries as to the decrees of inevitable fate. The oration which most appeared to be the result of the writer's own observations, reflections and travels, was by WM. I. KNAPP, of New-York City, upon "Language, an Exponent of National Character." This young gentleman is said to be the best linguist in the University, and is quite familiar with the dialects of Europe generally. In an oration by S. H. SAGLER, on "Political Integrity," the rights of the people against the prerogatives of power were finely vindicated. It might have done good to some of the corrupt, feculent politicians of the day could they have heard it. All the other orations were good, and at the close of them came an anxious, nervous moment of suspense to many, just previous to the President's announcing the degrees conferred. JAMES A. ONDERDONK, JIREH TUCKER, Jr., and LOUIS H. WOODRUFF received the degree of B. P. That of A. B. was conferred upon the rest of the graduating class. The degree of A. M., in course, upon fifteen, of which E. O. HOVEY, of Amsterdam, was one.

The A. M. *Ex-Honore* was conferred upon W. W. Meech, of Burlington, N. J.; John Van Voorhies, Rochester; Rev. David McFarland, Camillus; and Hon. G. W. Abbott, of Pennsylvania.

The Honorary Degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Rev. J. W. Sarles, of Brooklyn; Rev. George R. Bliss, of Lewisburgh, Penn.; and Rev. Horace Fletcher, of Vermont.

The Degree of LL. D. was conferred upon Hon. Josiah Randel, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Thomas Rhomba, President of Cherokee College, Georgia.

In the evening the Chapel of the University was packed, crammed, jammed, squeezed up with humanity to attend the Conference of Alumni and Friends. Of the speeches; of what was said and done, the briefest report will be best. The great and good Dr. EATON, who never opens his lips here but to loving admirers, made an excellent well-timed speech. So did Dr. HAGUE, of New-York, and Prof. DWIGHT, of the Columbia Law School, New-York, Judge JONES, and Rev. Dr. BURLINGHAM, but as to some others a simple hint that Madison University is *not* the place to perpetuate revamped jokes, and to inflict upon a refined and intelligent audience some of the softest and stalest things that soft brains can produce, will, perhaps, be sufficient to induce some to assume hereafter the position designed for them by nature and past associations!

To-day the anniversary of the Theological Department occurred. A large class of talented young men delivered their orations, all of which were characterized by a maturity of thought and a high Christian sentiment. An address to the class was then given by Prof. DODGE. The young men enter upon the work of the ministry immediately.

On the whole the Commencement has been a most gratifying one. Every kind facility has been extended to the members of the Press, and every courtesy to strangers. Dr. BEARDSLY, the Postmaster, T. L. JAMES, Editor, and D. E. POPE, Esq., have the writer's thanks for their courtesies extended.

A large number from New-York have been here all the week, and have enjoyed the exercises greatly.

The Arrest of Mr. Peacock on Charge of Smuggling—An Explanatory Note.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article appeared yesterday in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser* as follows:

CHARGE OF SMUGGLING.—A charge was made yesterday that Mr. PEACOCK, a passenger in the *Great Eastern*, had attempted to smuggle liquor by making false invoices; a warrant was issued for his arrest, but he having stowed himself away on board, no trace of him could be discovered.

We have only to say that the above is false; Mr. PYCOCK, a gentleman of this City, well known as the agent of the old-established house of W. CHILLINGWORTH & SONS, of London, was arrested on the deck of the *Great Eastern* quite unexpectedly whilst conversing with his friends. Although but a short time before the hour of sailing, Mr. PYCOCK immediately proceeded to the office of the U. S. District-Attorney, when every facility was offered him by the very courteous and gentlemanly assistant M. V. B. WILCOXSON, Esq., and had it not been for the delay caused by Mr. HART, who was sent for and replied that "he was busy and could not come," Mr. PYCOCK might even at that late hour have proceeded on his voyage; as it was, he took carriage and went in pursuit of the "busy" official, whom he, by chance, found in the street on his way to dinner; learning from him that it was at Delmonico's he was to take his soup, he immediately proceeded there with his sureties, where, after objections, determinedly overcome, Mr. HART, swallowed his soup, and approved the sureties almost at the same time, and Mr. PYCOCK at that late hour was discharged. The object of his accusers was, however, accomplished, the steamer sailed without him, and he forfeits a part if not the whole of his passage money. The charges, such as they are, will speedily be met and vigorously tested. His friends have requested me, as being cognizant of the proceedings and being his legal adviser, to call your attention to the very singular paragraph above set forth.

Yours, &c., GUS. J. THEBAUD.

LAW REPORTS.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The Officers of the Achorn Examined.

JOHN W. PARKER, Captain, and JAMES M. LEBBY, mate of the brig *Achorn*, were yesterday examined before U. S. Commissioner MORELL upon the charge of voluntarily serving on board a slaver.

Mr. Wilcoxson managed the case for the United States Government, and Mr. Donohue for the defendants, who appeared considerably sun-burnt from their exposure to an African sun. They are both young men, and the Captain frequently bent forward to suggest hints to his counsel as the case progressed. Lieut. Nathaniel Green, U. S. N., who brought home the *Achorn*, from Kabenda, was the first witness called. Being sworn, he testified that he was a sailing master in the United States Navy, and was connected with the United States steamer *Mystic*. He detailed the circumstances of the arrival of the *Achorn* at Kabenda, on the 27th of June, displaying the American flag; the boarding of the brig by himself and associate officers from the *Mystic*. The papers of the brig were produced, and found correct; on examining the cargo they came across a barrel containing bottles of disinfecting fluid; he found a box marked "hardware," which contained two large coppers, or iron kettles, 2½ feet in diameter, and 2 feet deep—they could boil 60 to 80 pounds of rice in each; there were grate bars, a shovel and poker in the package. There were two boxes containing tinware, which appeared to have eight or ten dozen tin pans, such as are used for serving out food to the crews of vessels; there were many barrels of navy bread, and about sixty casks filled with fresh water; these were covered over, from the main hatch forward, with lumber, and there was a quantity of scantling in the hold aft; the oil-casks were not such as are used for palm oil, not being so large or so strongly hooped. Palm-oil casks hold an average of three hundred gallons, while these would not average more than 100 to 150 gallons each. The water was used on the homeward passage. In the cabin they found six revolvers and three or four bowie-knives, also a gun and a cutlass. One of the pistols was sewed up in the mattress of a passenger. Among the cabin baggage they found one belt full of money, sovereigns and half sovereigns, and also money in suspensory bags; one of the Spaniards had a belt containing money. All the money was counted in the presence of the Captain and mate, and sealed up. It amounted to a little over $5,000. About $150 was given to the three Spaniards for their personal expenses when they landed. Capt. PARKER made no protest against the seizure of the brig, and none of the officers denied that the vessel was bound on a slave voyage. One of the five Spaniards occupied the forecastle with the crew, one acted as steward, and three lived aft in the cabin, and said they were passengers. They were all permitted to land. Among the ship's papers, which were introduced and found to be regular, there was the following letter:

NEW-YORK, March 27, 1860.

CAPT. PARKER—*By Thomas Achorn—Dear Sir:*—Having chartered the brig *Thomas Achorn*, under your command, to —— of this city, you will find inclosed a copy of the charter party for your guide.

Please write me every opportunity.

I remain, truly yours. JOHN W. BERRY

The case was then adjourned to Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Nelson.

PATENT DECISION—COLORING CARPET YARN.

Alexander Smith, et al. vs. Alva Higgins, et al.—This case was an action at law for the infringement of a patent. It was tried before Judge BETTS and a jury, in 1856. The jury found for the defendants, but the verdict was afterwards set aside, and a new trial ordered. On this second trial, which took place before Judge NELSON, in 1858, the jury disagreed, and on the matter coming up again, the whole case was by consent of parties, submitted to Judge NELSON to pass upon the law and the facts, as if it were laid again before a jury. The following is his opinion:

NELSON, C. J.—This suit is founded on a patent for "the improvement in apparatus for parti-coloring yarn."

The patent was issued to Alexander Smith, 18th June, 1850, and surrendered and reissued 11th May, 1852.

The patentee recites that yarns heretofore have been parti-colored either by printing, or dipping skeins in a vat of dying liquor, with the parts not to be colored tied or clamped so as to exclude the dye, and states that the difficulties attending the use of these modes, and also the nature of his own invention—namely, that it consists in coloring yarns that have been reeled by direct immersion in the dye, by means of movable frames, adapted to receive and hold the skeins, and so combined with the dye-vat as to admit of letting down the yarns to the determined measured distance, and then with drawing and shifting them as required; and, after giving a detailed description of the machinery used by him, he winds up with his particular claim as inventor, and which is, "the method substantially as specified of parti-coloring yarns that have been reeled by direct and free immersion, *by means of frames carrying the reeled yarns, and combined with the vat containing the dying liquor by means of machinery adapted to let down and draw up the said frame, and measure the extent of immersion substantially as set forth.*"

The yarns to be parti-colored are wound round two reels particularly described in the specification, and then the reel-frame is suspended on a horizontal frame also described; and as many of such reel-frames, containing the skeins of yarn as the horizontal frame will carry can be in like manner suspended. A scale is then applied to one of the reel-frames, and by turning a crank-handle, the whole is let down into the vat to the depth desired as indicated by the scale, depending on the figure to be produced in the weaving of any given fabric, such as carpets and the like. These reel-frames may be inverted to dip the other end of the skeins in like manner in the same vat, or in one of any other color, or the reels may be turned to bring other parts of the skeins in position to be immersed in the same vat, or a vat of another color.

The claim, which we have given above verbatim, is not entirely free from difficulty in its construction. The phrase, "by means of frames carrying the reeled yarns," may embrace, not only the horizontal frame upon which the reels are suspended, but the reel frames upon which the yarn has been reeled. The difference in the construction is material, for, if the reel frames are included, then the combination with the vat would be a different one from that on which the horizontal frame alone is embraced.

When this case was before us at the Circuit on the jury trial, we were inclined to think, and so held, for the purpose of the trial, that the combination embraced only the horizontal frame which carried the reels, and confined it to that in connection with the vat. From the view we have taken of the case upon the evidence, the difference in the construction would not change the result; but, we are free to say, that on further examination of the claim, in connection with the description, we think the better opinion is, that the reel frames were intended to be embraced in the combination.

Assuming, however, for the present, that the horizontal movable frame only is embraced, then the claim consists of a combination of this frame carrying the reeled yarns, and the vat containing the dying liquor, by means of machinery adapted to let down and draw up the said horizontal frame, and measure the extent of the immersion, substantially as described. The parts are not claimed—the combination only.

The idea of parti-colored yarn, in skeins, by free immersion in a vat containing the liquor, was not new, nor the measuring the extent of the immersion at the same time. The novelty consists in the machinery, or means by which the parti-coloring is effected in equal and measured proportions; and, conceding the novelty of this combination, which we think is fully established by the evidence, the material question in the case is, whether or not the means or machinery used by the defendants infringe upon it?

In other words, do they use the combination of the horizontal frame, carrying the reeled yarns, and the vat by means of the patentee's machinery to let down and draw up the said frame, and to measure the extent of the immersion, or do they use the combination by equivalent means?

After the best consideration we have been able to give to the case, we have come to the conclusion that these questions must be answered in the negative.

We have already said that the idea of dying parti-colored skeins of yarn by free immersion into the dye, and at the same time guaging, or measuring the extent of coloring of the skein, was not new—the idea is not the patentee's. He is entitled to the merit only of embodying it into machinery and adapting it to practical use in a new and superior mode to any that had preceded it. And, in order to establish an infringement against the defendants, he must show that they are employing, substantially, the same description of machinery. If they employ machinery of a different description, a different mode of accomplishing the same result, the patentee has no ground of complaint.

Now, in the first place, the defendants do not employ the reel-frames of the patentee, upon which the skeins of yarn are reeled or placed, at all; nor any equivalent for the same, nor, indeed, any arrangement resembling them. And, hence, there is no necessity for the horizontal movable frame found in the patentee's combination, in the defendants' arrangement, as this horizontal frame is important only as connected with the reel frames. Nor is there, in fact, any frame resembling the peculiarities or functions of the horizontal frame employed by the defendants. And the machinery for letting down in, and drawing up the skeins of yarn, from the liquor in the vat used by the patentee is altogether different from that used by the defendants, and there is no arrangement at all used by them for measuring the extent of the immersion by machinery in the process of letting the yarn down into the vat.

By the arrangement of the defendants, the skeins of yarn are stretched upon two poles—one above the other; and while thus situated, the skeins are clamped by a clamp of wood at a distance from the bottom desired to be colored, or rather fixing the measure of the immersion. This clamp is attached to a frame independently of the two poles which support it. The poles are then withdrawn, and the clamp-frame attached to and carried by a lever operated by machinery, to the vat of liquor and lowered into it, the clamps, which float, determining the extent of the immersion. This extent is not determined by the machinery, as in the patentee's arrangement, but is fixed in advance by the hand of the operator. There is no machinery adapted to let down and draw up the frame with the skeins of yarn, and at the same time, or in the same process, measure the extent of immersion. The functions of the machinery are simply to carry the clamp frame to the vat, and lower it into it, and afterwards lift it out.

The measurement is by an independent operation, namely, by the clamp, which is fixed to the yarn by the hand.

The truth is, that the defendants' device is but an ingenious improvement and adaptation of the old mode of parti-coloring by clamping the skeins of yarn, and immersing them in the vat. Instead of immersing the entire skein, separate parts or portions are colored at a time, the clamp serving to exclude or stop the coloring material, and, at the same time, determining the extent of the immersion, this depending upon the portion of the skein to which the clamp is applied. The germ of the device may be found in Graham's patent of 13th May, 1842, for "an improved manufacture of that kind of carpeting usually denominated Kidderminster carpeting."

I am entirely satisfied that judgment should be rendered for the defendants, with costs.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Keller; for defendants, Mr. Gifford.

Death of Ex-Judge Mason.

Yesterday afternoon, after the routine business in the Supreme Court, Chambers, was disposed of, Mr. Wm. S. Sears moved that the Court do adjourn out of respect to the memory of Ex-Judge MASON, whose funeral would take place at 4 P. M. The motion was seconded by Mr. Marvin and the Court duly adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock.

WORKINGS OF THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT.

In re James Divine.—James Divine applied to Justice SUTHERLAND for his discharge. Divine claimed that he had been convicted in the Court of Special Sessions by two Magistrates, while the law required the presence of three. The return of the Clerk to the Court showed the conviction to have been heard before a full bench. On the right to introduce oral testimony to impeach this return the Court set down the argument on that subject for Wednesday at 12 M.

In the matter of the application of Mary McNaughton for the custody of her child, now held by the House of Refuge, it seems the boy is a minor, and was found on the dock, pilfering spelter. Justice Brennan committed him to the House of Refuge as a vagrant, and on the face of the commitment recorded the fact of the case, as above stated, and says he is committed as a vagrant, that is to say, for loitering about the dock and pilfering.

Justice SUTHERLAND discharged the boy, on the ground that because he was caught thieving he must not necessarily therefore be set down as a vagrant. A vagrant must be without visible means of support, which did not appear in this case, as the parent appears able and willing to take care of the lad. The son of a rich man might loiter about the docks and be caught pilfering, but if the parent is willing and able to care for him, he could not be a vagrant. In this case the boy should have been convicted, if at all, of petit larceny.

DIVORCE CASE.

Adeline S. Foster and Henry H. Foster married in 1852, and plaintiff alleges that in 1853 defendant left her in Brooklyn, and lived with one Cecelia Behen, in this City. The referee reported in favor of plaintiff, and the Court decreed the divorce.

THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CASES.

N. Y. and N. H. R. vs. R. H. Schuyler et al.—Adjourned to Tuesday, for settlement of decree.

NEW STREETS.

Judge SUTHERLAND, yesterday, confirmed the ordinance for the opening of Eighty-first-street from Eighth-avenue to Broadway. On motion of Ex-Judge Bronson, the following persons were appointed Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment: Henry Richardson, Carey Murdock and Hugh McLellan. The ordinance for the opening of Seventy-eighth-street from Third-avenue to the East River, was also approved, and Messrs. Edmund Gross, Wm. Day, and Thomas Burns, on like motion, were appointed Commissioners.

One of the Ravel Troupe in Trouble.

FAMILY DIFFICULTIES.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, appeared Signor Julian Martinetti, leading acrobat of the Ravel Troupe, who was arrested on Saturday, at the suit of his wife, on a charge of abandonment The husband produced a certified copy of the record of an Indiana Court, showing that he had been regularly divorced from her, and previous articles of separation signed by both parties and their trustee, and proved that his wife had received under it the sum of $3,000 and an annual allowance of $200, which had been regularly paid for the support of the children left in her custody. The complaint was dismissed and the defendant discharged.

H. H. Morange for plaintiff; Albert Fuller and P. N. Le Gendre for defendant.

An Old Case of Alleged Embezzlement.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

In November, 1855, James Cassin was accused, before Justice BRENNAN, of embezzling $15 from Mrs. Delany, keeper of a grocery store at No. 124 Houston-street. The charge was a trumpery one, without any foundation in fact, and was dismissed by the Grand Jury. Mr. Cassin sued the complainants for a malicious prosecution, and the referee declared in his judgment that the original charge made against Mr. Cassin "was malicious and wicked, and without any reasonable or probable foundation." The Referee awarded Mr. Cassin $1,000 damages and costs of suit.

Surrogate's Court.

Yesterday was appointed for the sitting of the Surrogate's Court, but owing to some misunderstanding as to dates, the Court was adjourned to the 24th.

LECTURE OF MISS DELIA A. WEBSTER ON HER IMPRISONMENT FOR ALLEGED ABDUCTION OF SLAVES.—Miss DELIA A. WEBSTER, the lady who was imprisoned in 1844, in Lexington jail, Kentucky, on the charge of having enticed slaves away from their owners, is delivering lectures at Cincinnati, on the subject of her incarceration. She said, in her first lecture, that ten years ago she left New-England for a Southern home, in order to benefit by a change of climate. In Lexington she opened a young ladies' Academy. The school met with success, and at one time her scholars numbered one hundred. In the midst of prosperity, suspicion rested upon her as being engaged in enticing away slaves; but as no person in the place where she resided could be found who was willing to swear out a warrant, she was at first not molested. A stampede of slaves occurred, and four succeeded in getting away, after which suspicion's finger was more than ever pointed at her. Shortly afterwards she was aroused from her bed at midnight by an armed posse of men, and made a prisoner. She had no idea that the men were making her a prisoner, for she had committed no unlawful act. She had no idea they were taking her away to jail, for they were acting without any process of law—there was no indictment pending against her, and the men were not officers. Her papers were searched, and among them was found an anonymous letter, written by somebody to somebody about somebody. Here was a startling disclosure that, in the minds of her persecutors, rendered her conviction certain. She was conducted to jail, and an indictment of being accessory to the escape of slaves was made; but fearing that this would prove inadequate to her conviction, her persecutors by certain means reindicted her the second time, on four separate counts, one count for each of the slaves that had escaped. Three of the indictments charged her as accessory to the escape, and the fourth with consulting and advising some party or parties unknown, concerning the escape. She then related her sufferings while in jail. Her prison apartments were comfortable, but illy ventilated, and when she asked the jailor to throw open the window shutters and allow a circulation of free air, he refused, and ordered the shutters so securely fastened that opening of them was impossible. Thus for three months, during the hottest part of Summer, was she closely confined in a room the only ventilation of which was the crevices over and underneath the door. Days, weeks and months passed away, and her constitution, at best very delicate, began to give way, and she was prostrated with a sick fever, during the continuance of which she was most cruelly treated by the inhuman jailer. She had good medical aid, but his directions were not followed, and as she was never allowed to be alone with him, she had to let him rest under the supposition that his orders were being faithfully executed. Miss WEBSTER related that while the fever was at its height, her chances of dying overbalanced those of recovery, the physician directing that her extremities be bathed in warm water, but when the jailer was applied to for the water, he refused it, saying, "Let her rub her feet together until they get warm." This spell of sickness occurred during Winter; on the morning following the day the jailer had refused the warm water, a negro entered her apartment to kindle a fire, when the jailer called him away, and said, "You need not bother this morning about a fire, as Miss WEBSTER is dead." He spoke further to the slave about Miss WEBSTER, and called her a good Christian, and he hoped that she had gone to heaven; but with all her good qualities she had the very bad fault of having too much love for negroes. All this occurred at the Lexington Jail in the year 1844, with THOS. B. MALLOY as jailor. After being sentenced two years, she was conveyed to the Penitentiary, and afterwards released by the Governor when he came to read the evidence. When she had regained her freedom she demanded that she be tried on the three remaining indictments, but the prosecutor, of his own volition, ordered the indictment to be expunged from the records of the Court, the Judge assenting. Miss W. exhibited as proof of this an acknowledgment signed by the Judge of the Court and sealed by the great seal of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Ten years later these indictments are restored to the records, and a *capias* issued for her arrest, a procedure, said Miss W., unheard of and unparalleled in the annals of jurisprudence.

DOING IT SCIENTIFICALLY—A NEW DESCRIPTION OF FRAUD.—In a number of the London *Times*, received by the last steamer, we find the following. Let "publicans" be on their guard on this side of the water, or the "sinners" may resort to it: Frederick Marchant, a young man, was brought before Mr. Yardley, charged with defrauding several licensed victuallers, and on his being placed in the felon's dock a policeman who had charge of the case said there was no person in attendance to give evidence.

Mr. Yardley—The prisoner is discharged.

Inspector Dendy, of the H division said the prisoner had committed as many as thirty frauds.

Mr. Yardley—For very small sums?

Inspector Dendy—Yes, Sir; it is a new system of fraud. The prisoner takes bottles into public-houses, not worth a halfpenny, and says, "Here, I left 2d. upon this last night," and receives the twopence. *He has done it scientifically.*

Mr. Yardley—If publicans are so exceedingly green as to give 2d. for halfpenny bottles I cannot help them. It only shows that publicans are in the habit of exacting larger deposits on bottles than they are worth.

Inspector Dendy—2d. is the usual price charged by licensed victuallers for bottles to strangers. The prisoner brought back bottles only worth a halfpenny, and said, "I left 2d. on this bottle last night," and took people off their guard.

Mr. Yardley—The best way to correct that is for publicans only to ask for a deposit on the real value of the bottle. I would recommend the prisoner to apply his talent to some more useful purpose. He had some originality about him.

Inspector Dendy—The prisoner has been very successful in the city, and he was punished with a month's imprisonment, and when he came out of prison he recommenced his frauds in this district.

Mr. Yardley—No one has thought proper to appear against the prisoner, and he is discharged.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 20.

$9,000 Tenn. 6s, '90.... 90⅛
5,000 N. Car. State 6s. 96⅜
5,500 do 96½
7,000 do 97
1,000 Cal. State 7s.... 90½
500 N. York Cen. 6s... 96
1,000 Erie R. 3d M. Bs '83 99
1,000 N. Y. & N. H. B '76 95
3,000 Mich. So. 2d M. bs 68⅛
6,000 N. Ia. 1st mtg... 85
1,000 T. H. & Al. 1st m 84
4,000 T. H. & Al. 2d m 60
2,000 Ch. & N. W. 1 m. 60⅛
2,000 D. L. & W. R. 1 m. 100
15 National Bank..... 109
10 Irving Bank....... 95
23 Continental Bank.. 103
5 Artisans' Bank.... 99
10 N. Y. Gas Co...... 225
5 Del. & Hd. Canal Co. 96
50 Cumberland Pref'd 16
100 Bruns. City L'nd Co. 9
10 Pacific M. S. Co.... 79¼
25 do 79
50 do b30 79⅜
100 do b60 79¾
50 do b10 79
50 do 78¾
350 N. Y. C. R. b10 ex div 84
350 do b3 84
300 do b60 84⅜
300 do b60 84½
100 do 84
50 Erie Railroad... b3 28
50 do b30 28¼
300 do s3 28⅛
100 do s60 27¾
100 do b60 28¼
11 do 27¾
35 Harlem Railroad.... 18½
25 do 18¾
100 Reading R...... s60 46⅜
50 M. So. & N. Ind. R. 22¼
150 do 22
100 do s60 22
50 Michigan Cen. R. b30 69½
25 do 69½
10 M. So. & N. I. G. S. 48
100 do b30 48
25 do 47¾
50 do b30 47¾
50 do s15 47¼
15 Mil. & Miss. R..... 12¾
50 do 13
100 do b30 13¼
10 Harlem R. Pref..... 48
100 do b30 48
50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip. c 86½
100 do b15 86½
300 do 86
100 do 86¼
250 do b60 86½
300 do b15 86
150 do .... c 85⅞
100 do 85¾
100 do b30 86
5 Cleve., Col. & C. R. 94¾
187 Gal. & Chicago R... 81¾
50 do b30 82
350 do 82
250 do b30 82⅜
100 do b60 82½
100 do 81⅞
100 do b10 82
300 do b60 82
250 do 81½
100 do s30 81⅞
45 Clev. & Tol. R..... 47
15 do 47¼
100 do b15 47
100 do s60 46¾
300 do 47
200 do b60 47½
150 Chi. & R. I. R..... 83⅜
100 do b30 83¾
400 do s3 83½
200 do s30 83⅜
235 Chi., B. & Q. R.... 90
50 do s60 89½
50 do b15 90¼

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Virginia St. 6s.. 91⅛
15,000 Missouri St. 6s.. 81⅞
8,000 Tenn. 6s, '90..... 90⅛
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs... 95½
4,000 N. Ia. 1st Mtge... 85
100 Pacific M. S. Co.. s30 79
50 do 79
50 Erie Railroad...... 28¾
50 do s10 28⅜
200 do 28¾
35 do 28⅞
550 N. York Cen. R.... 84⅛
300 do 84
100 do b30 84⅜
100 do s60 84⅜
100 do b60 84
200 Hudson Riv. R.. s30 58
30 Harlem R. Pref.... 47½
500 Reading Railroad.. 46¼
70 Michigan Cen. R... 69
15 Mich. So. & N. Ia. R. 22¼
5 Second-av. R...... 97½
50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.. 86¾
450 do 87
200 do s60 86½
50 do s10 86¾
50 Gal. & Chic. R.... 81⅝
100 do 81¾
100 do 82
150 do b10 82
100 Chic. & R. I. R. b30 83¾
50 do b10 83½
50 do b5 83½
100 do 83⅜
50 do b10 83⅝
11 Chic., Bur. & Q. R.. 90

New-York Mining Board, Aug. 20.

	Offered.	Asked.		Offered.	Asked.
Copper F. M. Co.	10	11¼	Rockland	25¼	25¾
Central	6⅝	7	Superior	3⅝	3⅞
Franklin	24	26	Hamilton	1	2
Hancock	4½	5¼	Columbian	2	3
Isle Royale	11	11½	Gardiner Hill	7	—
Mesnard	5	6	Guilford	3¼	3½
Minnesota	79⅜	80	North State	2⅛	2¼
National	32	39	Silver Hill	1	1¼
North Cliff	5	8	Del. & Hudson	96	97
Pewabic	49½	49¾	Penn. Coal	81	85
Pittsburgh	56½	58	Cumberland	15½	16½
Pontiac	4¼	5	American Coal	20	25
Quincy	37½	39¾			

The sales were:

500 Silver Hill..... b60 1¼
1000 do b60 1¼
10 Minnesota........ 79½
6 do 80
100 Guilford........ 3
100 do 3⅛
250 do b60 3¼

MONDAY, Aug. 20—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Aug. 18, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Aug. 11:

Increase in Loans	$95,167
Decrease in Specie	567,039
Decrease in Circulation	41,187
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	122,991

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Aug. 20, 1859.	Aug. 18, 1860.	Aug. 11, 1860.
Capital	$68,645,000	$69,758,000	$69,758,000
Loans	117,990,199	129,950,346	129,855,170
Specie	21,403,448	21,008,701	24,575,740
Circulation	8,317,669	9,088,648	9,129,835
Gross Deposits	91,248,799	104,690,471	105,505,399
Exchanged	18,038,889	22,934,355	22,626,292
Undrawn	73,209,910	82,756,116	82,879,107
In Sub-Treasury	4,960,490	5,902,358	5,732,534

The Bank return again shows a steady movement on the Loans and Discounts, and comes out on the Specie Average about the figure anticipated in our review of this morning of the week's movement. While the Banks are down $567,000, the Sub-Treasury is slightly up, say $170,000. The deposit line holds steady. The market for Money opens this week at much the same rates as at the close of business on Saturday. There is a good inquiry from the Brokers at 5½@6 ₩ cent. on temporary Loan; most of the lenders at Bank get 6 ₩ cent., and the same figure is the rule on the Street, though exceptions are still made in favor of select collateral, and to some of the old Stock firms where Money is voluntarily left with them. There is rather a dull feeling in Discounts, of the best class, outside of Bank; the offering of select bills continues moderate, and some of the leading Banks are filling up their lines with short acceptances at 6 ₩ cent., while the general rule 60 days to 4 months is 7 ₩ cent. The next European mail steamer sails from Boston on Wednesday, and a fair business is done in Exchange to-day at 109⅞ at 60 days, and 110½ at sight on London, and f.5.14⅜ at 60 days on Paris. The shippers of Bullion continue to make the competition on sight bills on London pretty sharp, leaving but small margin for profit. The Cotton news from England to-day is particularly acceptable to the Banking houses here and at the South who have Exchange still running on Liverpool.

The Stock Market opened steady this morning, prices rather better than the closing rates of Saturday afternoon. The dealings through the early Board were tame in spirit and moderate in amount, the speculators for the rise standing off for lower figures, which the opposite party were not much inclined to make. In other words, the actual orders at the Board were not important at the going prices, and the general market left off steady. But on the Street, soon after the adjournment, the bidding was firmer, and a general improvement in prices took place at the afternoon Board. The later arrival from England, by the Quebec steamer, brought private telegraphic advices of a firm market in London for American Railway Securities, and another rise of 4 ₩ cent. in Illinois Central, and 3 ₩ cent. in Erie Shares. The very latest quotation for the former, we learn, is 25 discount, and for the latter 26 ₩ cent. bid, on our quotations at the close of July, which were on the 28th of that month, (the latest known in London,) 75½ for Illinois, equal to only 30 discount in London; and 23½ for Erie, equal to only 21½ in London. So that the present advices show that on these two Stocks the English buyers run ahead of our market. The Illinois Central Constructions are quoted 88 sterling in London. The closing quotations this afternoon on the Railway Share list are, on New-York Central 84⅛, ex dividend, a rise of ⅛ ₩ cent.; Erie, 28⅞, or ⅛ advance; Illinois Central, 86⅞, or ⅞ ₩ cent. advance; Hudson, 58@58¼; Harlem, 18¼@½; Preferred, 47¼₩½; Reading, 46¼@½; Michigan Southern, 22; Guaranteed, 47¼; Michigan Central, 69@½; Panama, 125@½; Galena, 81⅞@82; Toledo, 47@¼; Rock Island, 83⅜@⅝; and Pacific Mail, 79 ₩ cent. sales. The general market firm. Only a moderate business done in State Stocks or Railway Bonds. On the Share list the market continues to excite considerable opposition from the speculators for the fall, some of whom continue to insist that the recent advance cannot be maintained, and that the next decided turn must be to lower figures. At the same time they put out *short* contracts with less apparent confidence than a week or ten days ago, while the orders to buy continue to multiply, as well on the continued daily reports of the heavy traffic going on over the Western lines, as on increasing confidence nearer home and the accounts from the other side. We subjoin the additional traffic returns received to-day. In will be noticed that the Burlington and Chicago line nearly doubles the business of last August, and that other roads show an important increase.

The following are the comparative earnings of the Pacific Railroad for the month ending July 31:

Maine Line	1859.	1860.
Passengers	$25,011 53	$21,223 25
Freight	16,111 39	24,531 25
Mails	2,037 50	2,100 00
Total	$43,160 42	$47,854 60
Increase		$4,694 18

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad, the second week of August, were as follows:

Second week, 1860	$38,531 30
Second week, 1859	29,368 36
Gain	$9,162 94

The Toledo and Wabash Railroad earned the second week of August:

	1859.	1860.
Passengers	$4,393 06	$5,022 25
Freight	10,050 00	22,202 18
Total	$14,443 06	$27,224 43
Increase	$12,781 37	

The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line, in the second week of August, were:

	1859.	1860.	
Freight	$18,002 97	$43,040 00	Inc. $25,837 03
Passengers	9,136 35	8,965 55	Dec. 230 80
Total	$27,199 32	$52,805 55	Inc. $25,606 23

The receipts of the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company for the second week in August were:

From Passengers	$4,349 61
From Freight	3,819 87
Total	$8,169 48

Same week in 1859:

From Passengers	$2,620 19	
From Freight	2,102 74	—4,722 93
Increase		$3,446 55

The June report of the Central Ohio Road shows the earnings to have been..........$82,111 51
Expenses..........39,000 38
Net earnings..........$43,111 14

The following was yesterday's business at the Assistant Treasurer's Office:

Total receipts	$222,356 33
Payments	125,372 05
Balance	5,999,352 99

Receipts for customs, $160,000.

Foreign Financial and Commercial News by the North American.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY, Aug 10.

The firmness in the Funds was checked by fears for the crops, owing to continual wet and cold weather, which neutralized the more favorable feeling relative to Continental politics. The tendency on the 8th was downward, but there was no material variation in prices. The Discount market on the 8th was rather quiet, and best bills taken at a reduction from the Bank rate. Business at the Bank limited.

Consols closed yesterday, 9th, at 93¼@93⅜ for money, and 93½ for account. To-day prices have declined under the report of a forthcoming India loan of £3,000,000, and consols are quoted 93@93⅛ for money and account.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON on Wednesday and Thursday were 30,000 bales, including 10,000 on speculation and for export—the market closing buoyant on Wednesday, when the sales reached 20,000 bales, and prices were slightly higher for the inferior qualities.

The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 82,000 bales, including 21,000 bales to speculators and 10,500 to exporters. The news from America caused a large speculative inquiry, under which prices advanced ⅛d. for the inferior, and ⅛d. for middling qualities of American. The sales of Friday were 10,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and for export, the market closing firm at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	7⅞d.	Middling Mobiles	5⅝d.
Middling Orleans	6d.	Fair Uplands	6¾d.
Fair Mobiles	7d.	Middling Uplands	5 9-16d.

The stock in port was estimated at 1,203,000 bales, of which 1,014,500 were American.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The weather continues unfavorable for the crops. BREADSTUFFS are quiet but firm. FLOUR firm, and best descriptions slightly higher. WHEAT firm, with an advancing tendency for best description of Red. CORN quiet; mixed and yellow, 31s. 6d.@32s. Another dispatch says FLOUR has improved 6d. per sack.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is very dull. BEEF heavy. PORK dull. BACON quiet. LARD firm, at 60s.@63s. TALLOW unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Produce market is generally unchanged. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE dull. RICE steady. POT ASHES quiet, at 28s. 6d. PEARLS quiet, at 29s. RESIN firm, at 4s. 2d. for Common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady, at 31s.

LONDON MARKETS.

SUGAR quiet. BREADSTUFFS firm. COFFEE firm. RICE firm, and slightly higher. TALLOW dull, and unchanged. The Wool sales are in progress at full prices.

CITY BANK STYTEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	Aug. 18.	Aug. 11.	Aug. 18.	Aug. 11.
Bk. of New-York	4,908,524	4,982,734	718,199	742,806
Manhattan Co.	5,464,520	5,291,052	646,194	754,590
Merchants' Bank	6,257,231	5,272,943	440,158	1,056,904
Mechanics' Bank	3,746,878	3,804,367	661,381	630,674
Union Bank	2,633,770	2,603,512	382,297	381,181
Bank of America	5,968,048	5,801,068	1,546,316	1,759,700
Phenix Bank	3,277,502	3,228,186	475,926	563,220
City Bank	2,164,137	2,249,583	381,147	308,318
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,443,693	1,462,718	193,585	191,103
Fulton Bank	1,562,134	1,544,397	250,733	283,430
Chemical Bank	2,092,612	2,125,388	939,959	790,751
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,377,509	2,388,022	318,095	295,777
National Bank	2,134,562	2,110,226	392,874	333,128
Butch.&Drov.Bk.	1,765,202	1,761,639	432,810	470,155
Mech.& Trad. Bk.	1,058,540	1,075,047	205,413	198,824
Greenwich Bank	744,178	772,443	75,533	101,810
Leather Man. Bk.	1,909,012	1,948,048	283,322	238,654
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,297,204	1,317,900	183,879	180,448
Bk. St. New-York	3,614,370	3,475,353	886,301	778,399
Am. Exchange Bk	7,463,181	7,484,090	1,207,853	1,019,969
Bk. of Commerce	12,867,067	13,184,380	1,892,263	2,198,209
Broadway Bank	2,697,270	2,701,986	430,624	505,361
Ocean Bank	2,023,227	2,043,229	330,653	307,008
Mercantile Bank	2,637,661	2,672,339	365,836	326,920
Pacific Bank	1,130,387	1,105,095	171,047	188,016
Bank of Republic	3,556,736	3,566,515	612,575	640,029
Chatham Bank	838,069	841,085	98,599	107,197
People's Bank	717,263	716,665	169,800	156,594
Bank of N. Am.	1,758,079	1,747,268	228,252	217,022
Hanover Bank	1,508,488	1,500,233	105,250	145,628
Irving Bank	813,581	847,557	123,872	130,174
Metropolitan Bk.	7,430,831	7,183,023	1,002,997	1,029,060
Citizens' Bank	868,172	874,515	167,750	170,301
Nassau Bank	2,052,949	2,047,098	223,271	224,271
Market Bank	1,720,211	1,718,308	218,465	237,117
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,281,016	1,267,191	152,665	169,565
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,460,509	2,388,061	243,792	279,711
Corn Exch. Bank	1,691,087	1,651,485	259,648	229,155
Continental Bank	3,256,179	3,304,140	381,901	366,022
Bk. of Comm'w'lth	1,189,585	1,154,067	135,964	191,857
Oriental Bank	627,752	642,668	100,390	110,089
Marine Bank	980,808	977,222	114,727	118,256
Atlantic Bank	587,399	590,240	75,532	81,992
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,682,501	2,669,827	310,040	297,604
Park Bank	5,318,421	5,426,962	1,156,286	1,026,918
Artisans' Bank	1,403,615	1,381,253	267,723	337,056
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	795,985	778,352	95,750	93,323
Grocers' Bank	598,591	579,512	93,056	143,588
North River Bk.	609,973	610,225	97,494	102,898
East River Bank	401,674	405,327	37,983	66,824
Manuf.& Mer. Bk.	792,820	797,111	99,351	102,455
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	438,746	433,242	53,879	56,884
N.Y. Exch. Bank	337,628	380,626	21,540	23,594
Bull's Head Bank	522,142	545,984	47,576	63,764
N. Y. County Bk.	480,617	473,677	40,205	51,347
Total	129,950,346	129,955,179	21,008,700	21,575,740
	Increase.....$95,167		Decrease.....$567,039	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION.		DEPOSITS—NET.	
	Aug. 18.	Aug. 11.	Aug. 18.	Aug. 11.
Bk. of New-York	437,195	452,363	2,687,291	2,887,373
Manhattan Co.	357,600	331,507	3,363,067	3,446,113
Merchants' Bank	194,815	199,058	3,266,129	3,219,336
Mechanics' Bank	308,811	313,779	2,506,959	2,501,125
Union Bank	200,341	211,230	1,810,006	1,721,433
Bk. of America	142,861	145,682	4,747,243	4,869,399
Phenix Bank	142,735	144,155	1,898,436	1,968,355
City Bank	....	....	1,541,856	1,474,083
Tradesmen's Bk.	301,987	308,686	777,504	802,276
Fulton Bank	219,062	219,050	1,157,404	1,187,886
Chemical Bank	354,747	349,646	2,409,069	2,486,572
Merch. Exch. Bk.	128,873	127,427	1,467,408	1,430,216
National Bank	164,425	169,653	957,134	967,860
Butch.&Drov.Bk.	188,083	185,403	1,418,953	1,460,796
Mech.& Trad. Bk.	149,814	142,729	897,573	871,169
Greenwich Bank	166,489	165,829	549,483	494,171
Leather Man. Bk.	226,357	235,575	1,080,912	1,096,313
Seventh Ward Bk.	236,583	240,717	694,961	686,249
Bk. St. New-York	236,836	242,819	2,223,693	2,032,255
Am. Exchange Bk.	223,731	226,301	4,650,096	4,419,840
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	6,687,535	6,354,777
Broadway Bank	293,444	284,931	2,033,174	2,094,901
Ocean Bank	128,882	125,065	1,404,599	1,300,075
Mercantile Bank	30,482	32,591	1,916,666	1,897,820
Pacific Bank	128,389	122,781	876,562	860,155
Bk. of Republic	220,913	224,377	2,410,144	2,374,807
Chatham Bank	123,705	119,998	572,131	588,035
People's Bank	112,185	108,614	574,371	567,145
Bank of N. Am.	80,256	83,883	979,170	962,408
Hanover Bank	78,819	78,773	664,940	696,233
Irving Bank	126,142	127,629	574,456	578,008
Metropolitan Bk.	229,336	230,793	4,617,434	4,263,151
Citizens' Bank	160,544	157,841	729,001	727,058
Nassau Bank	122,134	123,046	1,296,265	1,237,036
Market Bank	205,389	204,389	1,074,555	1,083,511
St. Nicholas Bank	95,116	92,166	795,655	814,473
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	279,411	301,507	1,243,422	1,304,569
Corn Exch. Bank	123,529	124,127	882,886	843,900
Continental Bank	210,755	210,930	1,723,252	1,836,342
Bk. of Comm'w'lth	254,098	243,808	801,162	787,970
Oriental Bank	99,116	102,527	476,314	489,404
Marine Bank	134,288	130,516	535,398	519,534
Atlantic Bank	80,355	83,152	289,562	297,580
Imp.& Trad's Bk.	194,182	190,692	1,652,340	1,584,225
Park Bank	183,648	180,641	4,531,149	4,473,610
Artisans' Bank	91,485	94,363	1,092,842	1,125,834
Mech. Bk'g Assn	112,516	113,445	417,874	412,587
Grocers' Bank	55,575	53,519	418,502	439,731
North River Bank	74,381	77,349	434,477	431,301
East River Bank	88,669	85,909	274,017	303,509
Manuf.& Mer. Bk.	134,569	137,584	437,754	436,761
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	143,289	158,670	230,506	222,627
N. Y. Exch. Bk.	99,199	99,065	298,452	290,351
Bull's Head Bank	121,604	121,039	449,330	493,282
N. Y. County Bk.	89,425	89,983	356,062	377,516
Total	9,088,648	9,129,835	82,756,116	82,879,107
	Decrease.....$41,187		Decrease.....$122,991	

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 20, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been: 19 bbls. Ashes, 17,590 bbls. Flour, 467 bbls. Corn Meal, 78,005 bushels Wheat, 184,528 bushels Corn, 220 bushels Barley, 10,000 bushels Oats, 67 pkgs. Provisions, and 283 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in moderate request, including Pots at $5 12½, and Pearls at $5 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been confined to 70 bags Rio and 50 bags Laguayra at 15c.; 280 bags triage Laguayra on terms not disclosed, and 125 bags St. Domingo at 13½c.@13¾c., ₩ lb.

COTTON—The day's transactions add up 1,250 bales at previous quotations.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	7	7	7⅛	7¼
Middling, ₩ lb	10¾	10⅞	11	11⅛
Middling Fair, ₩ lb	12½	12¾	13	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite freely offered, and has been in only moderate request, partly for export, hence prices have been tending downwards. Sales have been reported of 11,650 bbls., including superfine State at $5 05@$5 15; inferior to choice extra State at $5 10@$5 30; superfine Western at $5@$5 05; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 10@$6; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 15@$6 10; very inferior extra Ohio, $5 25@$5 30; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 30@$5 45 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 05	@$5 15
Extra State	5 10	@ 5 30
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 05
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 10	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 15	@ 6 10
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 25	@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd	5 30	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 50	@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 35	@ 5 45
Extra Genesee	5 50	@ 6 65
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@ 6 60

Southern Flour continues plenty and depressed. Sales have been reported of 2,470 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$5 85 for very poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 90@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands ₩ bbl. Canadian is dull and heavy, including Superfine at $5@$5 10, and inferior to very choice extra, $5 15@$7 50 ₩ bbl.; 400 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour continues inactive, at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and Superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, at $3 50 for Jersey, $3 50 for Western, and $3 75 for Brandywine ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand, chiefly for shipment, at uniform rates. Sales have been reported of 78,000 bushels, including white Indiana, part at $1 30; white Michigan, in barrels, at $1 40@$1 50; very choice amber Illinois at $1 32; red Western, chiefly at $1 25@$1 26; Milwaukee Club on private terms; red State, at $1 20; white Delaware at $1 42; and white Kentucky at $1 45 ₩ bushel. Corn has declined, the heavy receipts having depressed the market. The inquiry has been more active. Sales 143,000 bushels at 58c.@59c. for unsound mixed Western; 60c.@61c., chiefly at 60c.@60½c. for sound do.; 65c.@66c. for round yellow; 67c.@69c. for yellow Western; and 70c. for white do., ₩ bushel. Rye has been inactive, at 75c.@77c. ₩ bushel. Oats are selling, in lots, at former prices,—including State, at 38½c.@39½c.; Western, at 37½c.@39c.; and Canadian, at 37c.@39c. ₩ bushel. Rye is heavy and languid; sales, 1,300 bushels, at 75c.@76c. ₩ bushel.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported of 115 hhds. Barbados at 35c., and 80 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 26c.@28c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been more sought after at former prices. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine has been in fair request at 40c.@41½c., ₩ gallon, the latter rate for New-York barrels.

OILS—The demand has been fair for the principal kinds of Whale and Sperm at buoyant prices. Other descriptions are inactive at old figures.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, 25,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 7,000 pieces 64x64, 5⅞c.; 5,000 pieces 60x68, 5⅝c.; 8,000 pieces 60x64, 5½c.; 3,000 pieces 60x60, 5¼c.; 2,000 pieces 52x56, 4⅞c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of only 400 bbls., including new Mess at $19 30@$19 37½; old Mess at $18 62½@$18 75; new Prime at $14@$14 12½; and old Prime at $13 12½ ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce, quiet and nominal. Bacon is in demand at uniform rates. Lard is attracting more attention, at steady rates. Sales 850 tcs. and bbls. at 12½c.@13¼c. ₩ lb. Beef is unaltered. There were 450 bbls. disposed of, in lots, at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 75@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime ₩ bbl. Prime Mess $14@$18 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams $10@$15 ₩ bbl. Butter is inquired for at 14c.@21c. for new State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is in demand at 7c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day of only small lots, at $4 56¼@$4 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS.—Sales have been reported to-day, of 1,000 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6¼c.@7½c., with some Porto Rico at 7½c.@7⅝c.; and 250 boxes Havana, part at 7¼c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW.—Sales of 16,000 lbs. prime at 10c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY.—Sales have been reported of 500 bbls, in lots, at 21¼c.@21½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Vessels for British ports are quite scarce, and rates favor shipowners. For Liverpool, Flour, 3s. 3d. ₩ bbl; Grain, in bulk, bags and ships' bags, 11½d.@11¾d.@12d. ₩ bushel. For London, Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₩ bbl.; and Grain, 12d. ₩ bushel.

Sales of Real Estate—Aug. 20.

BY A. H. MULLER.

4 lots commencing on cor. Bull's Ferry-road and Weehauken-st., Hoboken, each 25 by 100..........each $135
8 lots adjoining, on Weehauken-street..........each $75
7 lots on Cantelo-street, each 25 by 100..........each $130
4 lots corner Full's Ferry-road and Cantelo-st. each $190
2 lots, adjoining in rear, on Cantelo-street..........each $155

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy,* with *fish,* hot or cold *meats, game,* &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine,* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.
JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

PERSONAL.

JAS. T. H.

All is well.

SENATE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE FOR SEPTEMBER.

JOHN A. GRAY, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR. L. GAYLORD CLARK, EDITOR.

CONTENTS FOR SEPTEMBER.

Art. 1. Trout-book of the Year. Number Three.
2. Stanzas: "Dead Hopes."
3. Lines: "In Memoriam."
4. The Story of Captain Garbas: Concluded.
5. Stanzas: "A Threnodia."
6. The Chest with Silver Bands.
7. Three Kisses. By William Wirt Sikes.
8. Past and Present. By A. C. Kimball.
9. Madame de Pampadour. By Oliver S. Leland, Esq.
10. Stanzas: "Spirit-Music."
11. The Bottle-Imp.
12. Stanzas: "Awakened Memories."
13. The Observations of Mace Sloper, Esq.
14. The Poets: A Fragment.
15. A Chapter on Rats.

Literary Notices:
1. Leslie's Autobiographical Recollections.
2. A Christmas Dream. By James T. Brady.
3. The Psalter Readjusted. By Eleazer Lord.
4. Memorials of Thomas Hood. By his Daughter.
5. Science a Witness for the Bible.
6. El Fureidis. By the Author of 'The Lamp-Lighter.'
7. The Queens of Society. By the Whartons.

Editor's Table:
1. An Adventure with a California Lion.
2. Gossip with Readers and Correspondents.
1. Letter and Poem from Mrs. Mary Toles Peet, the Deaf and Dumb Poetess; Stanzas: "Day Dreams." 2. Sermon: after the "Manner" of the "Harp with a Thousand Strings;" Text from the Bunkum Flag-Staff: "Edication is the Creownin' Gleory of the United'n States'n." 3. A Thrilling Scene in an English Court: Examination of a Criminal, by the Author of "Ten Thousand a Year." 4. Burglars in Gray's Mammoth "Printing-House:" "The Methodist" Weekly Religious Journal. 5. "Contradictions in Terms." 6. "Popped Corn;" a Country Sketch in Verse. 7. Personal Editorial Correspondence; including Matters Literary, Anecdotical, etc. 8. Death of E. P. Washbourne, the distinguished Arkansas Artist. 9. An Amusing "Erinism." 10. A New Forthcoming Feature of our Magazine: "Knickerbocker Correspondence with the Editor." 11. The "Cataract Washing Machine;" New Application of its Power. 12. Anecdote-Localizers: a "Rod in Pickle." 13. Editorial Responsibility: a Necessary Correction by the Publisher and Editor.
3. New Publications, New Music, ect.

JOHN A. GRAY, Publisher and Proprietor.
Nos. 16 and 18 Jacob-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, AUG. 16, IN THE 4:45 train of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, SIX HANDKERCHIEFS, with the initials J. E. W. embroidered on them. Whoever will return them to J. E. WESLEY, *Times* Office, will receive the thanks of the owner.

LOST—FROM A CARRIAGE, ON SATURDAY evening, a small CARPET BAG. No address upon it except the name of "Garrisons," pasted on the bottom. The finder will be rewarded on delivery of the Bag at No. 38 Charles-st.

LOST.—ON SATURDAY, A GREEN ENAMELED and DIAMOND WATCH CHAIN. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to Tiffany & Co., No. 550 Broadway.

LOST.—ON THE 17TH INST., IN 6TH-AV., NEAR 10th-st., BANK BOOK No. 42,743, of the Greenwich Savings Bank. The finder will please leave it at the Bank.

POLITICAL.

ATTENTION.—THE YORKVILLE LINCOLN and Hamlin Club will hold a public meeting THIS EVENING at Harwood Hall, corner 86th-st. and 4th-av. at 8 o'clock. JOHN COMERFORD and R. M. POER, Esqrs., the able and eloquent advocates of the rights of Labor and Free Homesteads, will address the meeting.

JOHN M. REID, President.

The Executive Committee is requested to meet at 7½ o'clock.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin tie for cards, &c., No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address for Ten Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of Twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers New-York Times, New-York City."

The Times for California.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued This (Tuesday,) Morning, in ample time for the steamship *North Star*, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10½ A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Cinderella—Nixon's Grand Circus.

WINTER GARDEN—Prof. Anderson's Magical Soirees.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Toodles—Working the Oracle.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Hebrew Son—Rafælle—Hercules.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Wren Juvenile Comedians.

CANTERBURY CONCERT HALL, No. 663 Broadway—Sam Cowell's Comic Songs, &c.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 585 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool on the 9th and Londonderry on the 10th inst., passed Father Point yesterday morning, and the steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool on the 11th, and Queenstown on the 12th, was intercepted off Cape Race by the news-yacht of the Associated Press. We are thus put in possession of advices from Europe two days later than that by the *Glasgow*, published yesterday. Parliament was doing nothing of importance. A subsidy had been voted to the Galway line by the House of Commons, and the contract was thus confirmed. Great anxiety was felt relative to the crops, on account of the continued cold and stormy weather. The British Government, it was reported, proposed to send Lord Stratford de Redcliffe as a special envoy to Constantinople with the Sultan. The French Emperor, after reviewing the troops destined for Syria, made them a stirring address. Over four hundred arrests are reported as having taken place at Damascus, of persons implicated in the late masacres. The culprits were immediately tried, and those found guilty were speedily executed. Garibaldi was reported to be still at Messina preparing his expedition against the mainland—the report of his having already landed in Calabria proving untrue. It is probable, however, that some of his forces had landed. Gen. Lamorcieire had suppressed a demonstration in favor of Garibaldi at Lodi, had taken the leaders prisoners, and had levied a war contribution of 44,000 crowns An expedition from Piedmont, destined for the Roman States, was said to have been arrested by Farina, though a letter from Rome asserts that 15,000 Piedmontese had landed at San Stefano. The Liverpool Cotton Market is reported steady and firm, at an advance. Consols are quoted at 93⅛@93¾ for money.

The steamship *New-York*, from Southampton on the 8th inst., arrived at this port at a late hour last night. The news has been anticipated.

California advices to the 8th inst. have been received by the arrival of the Pony Express at St. Joseph, Mo. There is no news of special interest. Political matters were engrossing the principal attention. Later advices are also received from Oregon and British Columbia, but there is nothing of importance to note.

The Atlantic Telegraph, it is conceded, has, for the time being, at least, failed. But the Pacific Telegraph, crossing the Continent, instead of tempting a "sea-change," is likely to prove a great success. Yesterday, the Missouri and Western Telegraph Company commenced to stretch their wires westward in the direction of Fort Kearney. By November, it is anticipated, everything will be completed up to that point. Next year, it is pretty certain that San Francisco and New-York will, electrically speaking, be shaking hands.

The month of July, in and about Salt Lake City, according to our correspondent's report, was a weeping one indeed, but on the 24th of that month, the anniversary of the Mormon settlement in Utah, the rain was something unapproached in the history of Salt Lakers. Since that time, however, dry weather has set in, and there is an excellent prospect for good crops. Some Indian difficulties are still threatened. Roberts' Creek station has been attacked, and some outriding expressmen have been shot at, and seriously wounded—in one case killed. Orson Pratt has regretted his recent lapse from Mormon "orthodoxy," and has preached and published, what the Deseret *News* considers, a "remarkable confessional and repentant" sermon.

The letters from our Special Correspondent, who has accompanied the Prince of Wales since his landing in Newfoundland, which we publish this morning, give details of the passage from Prince Edward Island to Gaspé, and thence up the St. Lawrence to the Saguenay, where the Prince and his party stopped two days, admiring the majestic scenery of the river, and wiling the time away in fishing and other amusements.

On Tuesday evening last, at Memphis, Tenn., Hon William Yancey, of Alabama, addressed a large concourse of people on the political topics of the day, in a speech continuing over four hours. This speech will be found reproduced in our columns this morning, as reported specially for the Times. His remarks were directed mainly to a review of the positions of the Breckinridge and Lane, the Douglas and Johnson, and the Bell and Everett parties, and a canvass of their respective claims to the suffrages of the South. His preference, of course, is for Breckinridge, in whose success, he contends, lies the safety of the Union. He flays Douglas with an unsparing hand, and scouts his claim to having been regularly nominated, reviewing the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention to prove the contrary. Mr. Yancey also enters into an explanation of the objects of the so-called Southern League, which he asserted was no longer in existence, it having been regarded with disfavor by the Southern people. The speech will be read with interest, as being a full and clear exposition of the course of action to be pursued by the peculiar portion of the Southern Democracy of which Mr. Yancey is the acknowledged leader.

An article appears in the Albany *Evening Journal*, in reply to one in the *Tribune* attempting to implicate Mr. Weed in some peculiar transactions in connection with the Brooklyn Ferry bill which was before the Legislature at the last session, and failed, as asserted by Alderman Dayton, of Brooklyn, because it was opposed by Mr. Weed. Every charge of the *Tribune*, open and implied, is pronounced without foundation.

A dispatch from Watertown states that an extensive robbery occurred at Cape Vincent on Sunday morning. The banking-house of Mr. L. S. Hammond was entered by burglars, and some three thousand dollars in currency, together with about twenty thousand dollars in notes and securities, were taken. A reward is offered for the recovery of the money.

The report of deaths in the City, for the week ending last Saturday, the 18th inst., gave 84 men, 77 women, 167 boys, and 144 girls—a total of only 472, who departed this life in the course of those seven days. The City, therefore, has not been in a healthier condition for three years past. For the week ending Aug. 21, 1858, the number of deaths was 638. For the corresponding week of 1859, no less than 710 cases were reported, and the heat in neither of those years was complained of as it has been during this month. Of the deaths which occurred last week, 55 were from consumption, 91 from cholera infantum, and 31 from infantile convulsions. The rest were distributed among minor diseases.

The Captain and Mate of the alleged slave brig *Achorn* were yesterday examined before United States Commissioner Morell. Lieut. Green was the only witness examined, and the facts elicited did not differ materially from the account of the capture already published. The case was adjourned to Thursday.

The Stock Market yesterday was less active than last week, at the early Board, but improved in the afternoon, and closed firm. There was no change in Money or Foreign bills. The Bank return, as expected, shows a moderate decrease of half a million on the Specie Average, and a steady movement on Loans and Discounts.

The transactions in Flour were moderate, and prices were generally easier. Wheat was in good demand, chiefly for export, at about former rates. Corn was quite plenty and active at reduced quotations. Provisions and Groceries were rather quiet. Whisky, Resin, Hay, Hops, Spirits Turpentine, and the principal varieties of Fish Oils attracted considerable attention. Freights were firmer.

The Republican State Convention—Political Prospects.

The Republicans hold their State Convention at Syracuse to-morrow. All the other parties have their candidates in the field, and it only remains for them to complete the preparations for the great campaign. So far as their nominations are concerned they will probably have an easy task. Gov. Morgan will be renominated, if not by acclamation, at least by general acquiescence. There is not likely to be any serious opposition to him from any quarter: and it is probable that all the State officers, whose terms now expire, will also be again put in nomination.

The result might be different but for the change which the last few days have wrought in the political prospects of the State. If there were no Presidential election pending, Gov. Morgan's claims to a renomination would be subjected to a much severer scrutiny than they will now encounter. There are many points of his policy which do not commend themselves to the admiration of the entire party. But the recent fusion of the Bell and Douglas forces, and the prospect that the Breckinridge wing will also join the allies before election day, compels the Republicans to the exercise of prudence. It is very easy to ridicule this fusion as of no importance, and to condemn it as an utter surrender of everything like political principle and consistency. But it will have a very marked effect upon the result, nevertheless. The Republicans have never yet commanded an absolute majority of the popular vote in this State; and if there were to be a complete and cordial union of all their opponents against them, their chances of success would be small. They believe that no such coalition as that just effected at Syracuse can command the adhesion of the masses of either party,—and on this belief they rest their hopes of success.

But, beyond all doubt, the contest is to be much closer than it has promised to be hitherto. Until this fusion was effected, and while such a movement was deemed impossible, the path of the Republicans to victory was broad and plain. The election seemed likely to go in their favor by default. But it doesn't look so now. It is pretty evident that the Republicans must work if they expect to win. The odds, so far as the marshaling of party forces goes, are decidedly against them; and their sole reliance for success is upon the thoroughly Republican spirit of the great body of our people. New-York we believe to be inflexibly hostile to the encroaching and aggressive policy of the Pro-Slavery propaganda which has ruled our Federal Councils so long; and if public attention is not diverted from this paramount issue, the vote of New-York will undoubtedly be cast for the Republican candidate. The opponents of that party are perfectly sensible of this state of things, and are doing their best to override the main issue by forcing other questions upon public notice With admirable concord they are all joining in a vociferous chorus of denunciation against the legislative corruptions of the last Winter. This is quite natural, and was to have been expected from the organs of Bell, Douglas and Breckinridge respectively.

But some surprise has been created by the vigor and vehemence with which the *Tribune* joins in the outcry. That paper of yesterday morning contained an attack upon Mr. Weed, of the Albany *Evening Journal*, which has seldom been excelled in virulence by the extremest Democratic partizan. Its drift and object is to throw upon him the responsibility for the alleged corruptions of last Winter, and to proclaim the necessity of expelling him from the position he has hitherto held in the Republican Party. Into the merits of the controversy thus invoked, we do not care to enter. Mr. Weed has something very much to the point to say on his own behalf. But why the *Tribune* should have selected just this moment for opening its batteries, it is not so easy to conjecture. Probably it intends to follow up the bombardment at Syracuse. If its object is to defeat the State ticket which it professes a desire to nominate, it has adopted its measures with considerable skill. If it thinks the party too strong to be put in danger of defeat by any civil commotion in its own ranks, we fear its faith will be somewhat shaken by the result. And if it is simply seeking to gratify personal resentments, without regard to the public interests involved in its action, we fear it will scarcely regain the reputation for disinterestedness which it lost not long since by a similar attempt.

Walker in Nicaragua.

The Mobile *Register* copies from a New-Orleans paper the announcements which we have already published, of Walker's renewed descent upon Nicaragua, and accompanies them with the following comment:

> "It is difficult to overestimate the importance of this intelligence. The success of Walker we consider as of far more vital moment to the South than the suicidal claim for protection which sets the brains of so many on fire, and serves so many others as a pretext to gratify their personal ambitions. No territory that we can acquire through the Federal Government can be of use to the South, and every friend of the South ought to resist such acquisitions. We have not negroes enough for our own use, much less to people new countries, and the Slave-trade cannot be legally reopened for a good while yet. *But the establishment on our Southern frontier of Slaveholding Republics, encouraging and legalizing the importation of Africans,* injures no established financial interest of our own *and gives us natural allies who may, eventually, if deemed proper, be connected with us by closer ties. This is the true Southern policy*, and one well understood by those who have preserved their soberness of mind amid the senseless clamor which has caused so many of our people to go mad."

The *Register* is the leading Douglas organ of the South,—and although we can hardly suppose that the views contained in the above extract have ever been formally adopted by the Douglas party, their appearance just now is nevertheless not without significance. Walker has avowed his own policy in his pertinacious crusade against Nicaragua. He seeks to acquire that country for the very purposes set forth by the *Register*. In his history of the war he avows this purpose, and dwells on the great importance to the Southern States of establishing in Nicaragua a government that would aid in reopening the Slave-trade, and become a firm and serviceable ally of the Slave States.

Mr. Yancey, in his Memphis speech, which we publish this morning, quotes the Editor of the *Register* as favoring the reopening of the Slave-trade, and endeavors to show that this policy is not likely to encounter very vehement opposition from Mr. Douglas himself. We do not believe that Mr. Douglas would *directly* favor the restoration of this infamous traffic. Whatever his own sentiments on the subject may be, he is not likely to disregard the sentiment of universal Christendom so completely, as openly to favor such a policy. But there is little doubt that he would favor, at least by silent acquiescence, the attempts of Walker to conquer Nicaragua, and this, under the avowals that have been made, would amount to precisely the same thing. Mr. Douglas has always favored the extension of our territories. He has always taken pains to identify himself with the fillibuster interest and spirit of the country. His natural impulses are in that direction, and we presume he would follow them in any policy which he might adopt for the conduct of the Government.

The Virginia Democracy.

The prospects of Mr. Breckinridge even in the South, which at the outset he was expected to carry by acclamation, are not increasing in brilliancy. Indeed, the elections of the past few weeks have covered them with clouds and doubt. The party Conventions in the same quarter are of the same complexion, and it looks very much as if some of his most prominent partizans in the South were looking about for some safe and not ignoble retreat. Judged from this distance the result of the Charlottesville (Va.) Convention has a strong squinting towards a coalition with Bell. There was much less of the secession element in that body than the nomination of Breckinridge at Baltimore was supposed to imply. We see it intimated, that but for the adoption of the resolution of instruction to the Breckinridge electors to so cast their vote as to defeat Lincoln, the Convention could not have harmonized. It would scarcely be reasonable to infer that this alternative means the promotion of Douglas, after the declaration of Senator Mason, that his course tends "to the Abolition camp." It must, therefore, mean that Mr. Bell would be acceptable to the Breckinridge Democracy in the event—now almost certain—that they cannot have their first choice. There are collateral circumstances also which go to strengthen this intention, which we may as well glance at.

Most of the prominent men of the Democratic Party in Virginia were either misled or put at fault by the Breckinridge secession at Baltimore. They have fallen into the support of this nomination, some unwillingly, others unwittingly. Wise, and Mason, and Hunter, and Pryor, all take that side, as others like them have ranged themselves against Douglas in Tennessee, Kentucky and North Carolina, against their honest judgment of the strength of any extreme Southern or Secession issue in their respective States. Mr. Wise has recently declared that he will fight the Northern Republican issue *in* the Union, *not out of it*. Mr. Mason may be personally embittered against Douglas for refusing to yield at Charleston to the new Pro-Slavery platform, or to waive his chance of a two-thirds nomination before the question of his strength was fairly tried. But he is too old a head not to appreciate *now*, however mistaken then, the fatal consequences of the premature secession from that Convention, at the juncture it occurred. And he doubtless feels the drift of popular sentiment in Virginia against the whole proceeding. His alternative is, not an open and manly confession of the wrong to Douglas, but the promotion of the chances of Bell over Lincoln, by way of at least half righting the Party hereafter.

Mr. Hunter is said to have been tendered, by the Secessionists at Baltimore, the nomination which his younger and less wily colleague of Kentucky so eagerly accepted. With talents for statesmanship decidedly above the average of the public men who occupy seats in the National Councils, Mr. Hunter has been, and is, one of the most successful politicians of his day. He has never positively failed yet in any object of ambition upon which he set his heart. If he was made Speaker to the House in 1839, in one sense, by accident, he was quick and shrewd to make that elevated post the means of a higher and wider party influence in his own Commonwealth, than he even dreamed of commanding when he entered Congress as a young disciple of John C. Calhoun, and like Mr. C., then professedly with the Whig Opposition. He is now comparatively an old Senator, an influential one, at the head of the Finance Committee, and an aspirant to the Presidency, *at the proper time*. That time, he must be well assured, will never come to him, by making his support of Breckinridge synonymous with the support of South Carolina secession; by insisting that if his candidate cannot be elected, Mr. Lincoln shall be. Mr. Hunter, it may therefore be assumed, is for the success of his old friend in the Whig ranks of yore, Mr. Bell, for whom he, like Gov. Wise, has a warm personal esteem. And as to Mr. Pryor, a Breckinridge man by mistake, and a Douglas man by conviction, it is only necessary to say that he would probably welcome any accident or contingency which would relieve him from his present false attitude in the Virginia Democracy.

The Charlotteville leaders know, because they have seen the unmistakable signs, that Douglas can ruin them in Virginia. His strength has been gaining there for six weeks past. It has probably been doubled in moral weight by the Kentucky and North Carolina elections, and the extremely questionable result in Arkansas. The Party united had less than 5,000 votes to spare in Virginia at the last election, and the defection to Douglas in the famous Tenth Legion of Democracy—the district comprising the Counties of Rockingham, Page and Shenandoah—would alone give Mr. Bell the State in November. Hence the adoption of the alternative resolution to cast the Breckinridge vote for Bell, if that will make him President over Lincoln.

There is even less disguise in the Staunton Convention of the Douglas Democracy. *They* are for Bell, avowedly, over Breckinridge, as well as Lincoln. They are for "the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws," as the next best platform to their own. They proclaim war equally against the Republicans at the North, and the Secessionists of the South,—and it is thus made pretty evident, that if both Democratic nominees continue in the field, Mr. Bell will receive a triumphant plurality in Virginia, and secure her electoral vote.

Mr. Yancey's Speech.

We publish, this morning, Mr. Yancey's great speech made on Tuesday last, at Memphis, Tenn., in support of the Secession ticket. We receive it from our Special Reporter, sent by us for the express purpose of laying before the readers of the Times the views and sentiments, by which this great leader of the Breckinridge Party endeavors to induce the Southern States to give that ticket their votes. Mr. Yancey spoke for over *four hours*, and long as is our report of his remarks, we are compelled to omit a very large portion of what he said. We give, however, all the important part of his speech, omitting only some of the quotations and detailed arguments by which he endeavored to vindicate his positions.

Mr. Yancey is a very able and a very eloquent man. He has put forward the strongest side of his case, and has assailed the positions of his opponents with consummate skill. He seeks in the first place to prove that Mr. Douglas' claim to the regular nomination is utterly baseless. He does not hesitate to apply some very strong and pointed language to the declarations of Mr. Douglas and his friends on this subject, and shows up with great vigor and acuteness the sharp practice by which he obtained the nomination at Baltimore. Mr. Y. is candid enough to confess that the nomination of Mr. Breckinridge is no more regular than that of Douglas—that, in fact, the party has no regular nominee, and that they are compelled, therefore, to support the candidate who most nearly represents the principles of the Democratic Party.

Mr. Yancey repels with a good deal of indignation the charge that the South desires Congress to establish Slavery in the Territories,—or that they wish Slavery to go thither against the will of the inhabitants. All they desire, in his view of the case, is that, whenever any man goes into a Territory *with his property*, he shall be protected by the Federal authority in the enjoyment of it. That is all. This appears to be very candid and fair. But Mr. Yancey presumes largely upon the public credulity if he expects thus to answer the protest that is everywhere made against the Southern claim. He assumes that slaves are *property*, in the view of the Federal Constitution,—that they are subject to precisely the same laws, dependent upon the same conditions, entitled to no other consideration, and in every respect placed upon exactly the same footing as horses, hogs, and other chattels. It is upon this assumption only that his argument holds good. And in this he assumes the whole case in controversy. There is a certain sense in which slaves are considered as property, by the local law which makes them slaves. But the Federal Constitution takes no cognizance of this local law, and recognizes them solely and exclusively as *persons*. Mr. Yancey and his party claim that these *persons* shall be put, in the Territories, upon precisely the same footing as property,—and that the Federal Government shall enforce, within those Territories, the local law which made them property within the States from which they were removed. If this is not demanding a "slave code" for the Territories, it would not be easy to say what such a code would be.

Mr. Yancey repudiates, with scorn, the imputation that he is in favor of Secession. And yet he avows that, unless he and his partizans at the South can carry out their views,—unless they can prevent the election of a candidate whom they regard as hostile to their interests,—they are in favor of Disunion, and think that the whole South should concur with them in that opinion. He gives a very ingenious gloss of the Slaughter letter, and endeavors to show that the *Southern League* is a very innocent and Union-loving organization. So far as words go, it is probably innocent enough. We presume Mr. Yancey is quite right in saying that the League does not wish to dissolve the Union so long as it can have everything its own way. But this is not enough. He does not deny that this club of conspirators has been organized to prepare the public mind for secession *in case of Lincoln's election*. He avows in this very speech that it is intended to pave the way for such a movement whenever the proper exigency shall arrive. He simply awaits an opportunity to "precipitate the Cotton States into a revolution." And all the fluent sophistry in which his speech abounds cannot conceal from the public eye, that this is the real object and design of the Southern movement of which he is so prominent a leader.

Mr. Yancey's speech is well worth reading. It is able, adroit, eloquent and admirably calculated to accomplish the object at which he aims. But it will not carry Tennessee for Breckinridge, nevertheless.

British-American Confederation.

A Report has gained currency that the visit of the Prince of Wales to this country is designed to further the scheme of a British-American Confederation. The story appears to have been started by a City evening cotemporary, and, more recently, has been reëchoed by Canadian journals.

There may be something grand in the idea of a union of the British-Provinces under a Vice-Regal chief, whose sway will extend from Labrador to Vancouver's Island, and from the United States boundary to the North Pole; but the fancies of ultra-loyalists across the line are not now tickled for the first time by the splendor of such a vision. Statesmen and politicians, both British and Provincial, have been conning this matter over for more than half a century, and the result of their cogitations has invariably been that a federation was unnecessary and inexpedient. It is not at all likely that a question, long since set at rest, has been again revived, or that the Prince of Wales, mere boy as he is, has come to America with any deeper design than that of gratifying the people who extended to him, through their representatives, a most cordial invitation to come and see them.

The main objects of a federation of different Provinces or States are self-protection and the regulation of a common external policy. Both these objects, in the case of the British Colonies, are carefully provided for and monopolized by the mother-land. If the Provinces intended to separate themselves from the Empire, there would be some meaning in the plan suggested. But, as they do not, it is mere folly to talk about a union for mutual self-protection. They now enjoy, in common with all other British dependencies, the protection of the British flag, without being taxed a cent for the support of either army or navy; and, as long as they form an integral part of the Empire, they would be very foolish if they undertook to maintain a separate military establishment.

If the British-American Provinces were federated to-morrow, the only practical result would be an increase of their civil expenditure. They would have a Federal Parliament, whose duties would be merely nominal; for the services of local Legislatures could not be dispensed with. They would be burdened with Federal officers, and they would be called upon to pay an enormous salary to some scion of royalty who would condescend to accept the Vice-Regal diadem. We do not believe that a toy of this kind would find favor with a people so practical and so Democratic as the Canadians: and the experiment of forcing upon them a form of Government to which they are opposed, will most assuredly never again be attempted by any British administration.

Many years ago, when the French population of the Canadas were in a rebellious majority, the union of the five Provinces was proposed and discussed as a means of swamping the anti-British vote. But times have changed. The French section of British America is now the most conservative and anti-Democratic of all; and there is no desire whatever to deprive it of legitimate representation and influence. The main objection to a British federation is the utterly useless expense it would entail, and this, we imagine, will be regarded as a sufficient condemnation of the plan by our economical neighbors.

The Prince and his Hosts.

We do most sincerely trust that in the ardor of their desire to make themselves useful to the State in doing honor to the Prince of Wales, our excellent fellow-citizens will bear in mind Talleyrand's excellent advice to diplomatists, and forbear to damage a good work by superfluous zeal.

A Committee has already been organized to prepare a banquet for the heir of Victoria, a banquet quite unprecedented even in dinner-giving America, to be held in the Academy of Music, with all the accompaniments of bands behind the scenes and beauty in the boxes. St. Simon has preserved for us living pictures of not dissimilar banquets held in the saloons of Versailles while the gilded galleries groaned with their fair freight of powdered dames. We hope the great Republican show may pass off without the unpleasant incidents which the witty French chronicler records of the feasts of the grand Monarque, when the royal diners rose, and the crowd of courtiers burst in upon the saloons and "in the twinkling of an eye cleared tables and buffets." However this may be, there can be no reasonable objection to our offering the English Prince, even in his disguise as Lord Renfrew, a cordial national welcome, and in conciliating as well as we can, the proprieties of a dignified hospitality with the inevitable concessions we must expect to make to the popular curiosity.

But we are in some danger of doing more than this, and of exposing ourselves at once to misconstruction and to ridicule. Several private citizens of New-York have pressed "His Excellency the Mayor" to offer the Prince of Wales the use of their respective houses during his stay in New-York, and among them one gentleman who is the fortunate proprietor of a "Collegiate Institute for Young Ladies." Of course, the motives of these good citizens are perfectly unimpeachable. No doubt they would be just as anxious to put their bath-rooms and boudoirs, their patent-cooking ranges and Axminster carpets at the service of Garibaldi or Florence Nightingale, or any other illustrious visitor renowned for noble traits of personal character, proved amid the stern realties of life, as they now are to offer them to the boyish heir-apparent of the British Crown. But they should consider the frailty of human nature, and remember that scriptural injunction which warns us to avoid even the appearance of things evil, and which the wise man so applies to his daily life as to protect himself from the suspicion of things ridiculous. They should remember that "palatial mansions," altogether appropriate to a Prince, are singularly numerous in New-York, and that if the brown stone-front of Jenkins is taken, while the marble of Smithson is left, infinite undemocratic heart-burnings must inevitably ensue. Why should Union-square be snubbed that Fifth-avenue may forever cherish the fine aroma of a princely presence? Why should Washington Heights be contemned, that Broadway and the Bloomingdale-road may be exalted?

Of course, if we had a live King of our own in New-York, and the live Prince came to see us in all his princely state, the question of what to do with him would solve itself. But we are all sovereigns, and Lord Renfrew comes to us as one of ourselves. He earnestly adjures us by putting away princely things himself, to do as much on our part for his comfort and peace of mind. Why not suffer him to take up his abode tranquilly in some quiet and agreeable hotel, precisely as a Vice-President of the United States would be allowed to do if he went on a tour of inspection in England?

These are things which it is not pleasant for the Press to be obliged to deal with. There are some things which a powerful and wealthy population ought to be supposed to know, and one of those things is that an extravagant fussiness is perhaps the least attractive quality which a host can possess.

The annoyance sure to be inflicted upon our young and royal visitor by compelling him as it were, to accept the private hospitalities of one private citizen out of the millions whom he comes rather to glance at than to see, is not the only objection, however, which must occur to every well-regulated mind, against the singular propositions now thrust upon the Mayor. What rational being can read of an invitation extended to the Prince of Wales to take up his residence in a "Collegiate Institute for Young Ladies," without a smile? There may be, and doubtless is, nothing really improper or absurd in the suggestion as it rose in the mind of its author, who was doubtless thinking only of what he calls the "pleasant associations in thus appropriating a mansion now devoted to the culture of the mind of woman." But that does not mend the matter at all. The juxtaposition of the Prince and the Collegiate Institute is essentially ludicrous. It lends itself, too, to the most unfeeling criticisms on the uses to which such a proposition may be turned in the way of an "advertisement for the Fall term." Man is censorious, and no unnecessary provocation should ever be given to the ever-ready injustice of our fallen race.

Then again the pensive philosopher who appreciates the sentimental weakness of boarding-school young ladyhood must cherish his own fears of the influence upon the "mental culture of woman" which the young Prince's residence in a "Collegiate Institute" must exert long after Albert Edward shall have returned to the care of his "honored mother." "You may break, you may shatter, the vase if you will," but how long would it be before the thought of those mild monarchical eyes, and that graceful princely step in the polka would desert the fancy of young ladies expected by a "world of parents" to be wholly absorbed in conic sections, Italian on the Ollendorff method, and the use of the globes?

The President and the Slave-Trade.

We published yesterday the official reply of the American Government to Lord John Russell's circular dispatch on the Coolie-trade and the Slave-trade. The President's objections to the British Minister's three propositions have been well taken. They are objections which have been urged over and over again in the columns of the Times, and are not new to its readers. The first proposition is to establish a systematic plan of cruising for English, American, and Spanish vessels. It is very properly represented in this respect, that the American Government has been faithful to its duty and to its treaty stipulations. We have kept up, at a large expense, the fleet that we promised to keep up, and we have done all in our power to intercept the traders between the African coast and the Island of Cuba.

But here our active interference, and with it our national responsibility, end. We are not permitted by international law to follow suspicious vessels into Spanish waters, and every one knows that cruising after slavers, under this restriction, will never put a stop to the traffic. The experience of the last ten years has demonstrated that the larger the fleet detailed upon this service, the more vigilant and persevering—the more determined and cruel—are the criminals engaged in the piracy. The activity of Slave-traders is probably greater now than it has been for a quarter of a century, and only recently an association has been formed in Cuba to prosecute more effectively the illegal traffic.

The second British proposition is, that laws of registration and inspection be passed in the Island of Cuba, so that the employment of slaves imported contrary to law may be detected by the authorities. To this we reply that we have no right to interfere with Spanish domestic legislation. And if we had such a right, there is every reason to believe that fresh laws on the subject of the Slave-trade would be evaded by Cuban proprietors, as readily as other laws have been evaded again and again in times past. Spain has legislated abundantly on the subject. She is only required now to enforce the laws already in existence.

In the third suggestion of Lord John Russell—a regulated plan of emigration from China—the United States, it would seem, are not called upon to participate. We have no need, and, probably, never shall have any need of Chinese laborers in this country, and the barbarous manner in which these wretched creatures have been treated in the Spanish West Indies, makes it altogether impossible for our Government to recognize the legality of a trade that combines the horrors of the middle-passage with some of the worst features of African Slavery.

There is certainly one way in which the Slave-trade can be abolished, but the British Government hesitate to adopt it. Cuba and Porto Rico are the only countries in the world with which the Slave-trade is carried on, and the Spanish is the only Government that lends it even a secret encouragement. Spain is the single Power that can arrest the trade, because it is prosecuted for the exclusive profit of her subjects and entirely within her jurisdiction. Whenever she chooses to wipe out this stain on her civilization she is fully able to do so, without any aid from abroad. But the greed of gain has made her forget her special treaty obligations, and her more general, but not less solemn, obligations as a Christian Power. She undertook to abolish the Slave-trade, and accepted from Great Britain two million of dollars to enable her the more speedily to do so. If ever there was a case in which a broken contract formed a ground of complaint, it is this. The duty of compelling Spain to fulfill her engagements is one that *belongs to Great Britain, and to Great Britain only*; and while that duty remains unperformed, it is waste of time and money to multiply cruisers, and the merest mockery to enact laws of supervision that will never be observed, or to impose restrictions upon the Coolie-trade that will be openly violated.

Minor Topics.

—A genius who writes for the Philadelphia *North American*, tries to make out that the City of Brotherly love is the metropolis of the Western hemisphere. He bases his argument on the assertion that Philadelphia has more houses, more churches, and more public schools than New-York. Our cotemporary does not go so far as to compare New-York houses, churches, and schools with those of Philadelphia, for if he did he would find that the former can accommodate and do accommodate about four times as many people as the latter. We do not wish to hurt the feelings of this ingenious and candid writer, but we suggest, for his benefit, that accuracy in all matters statistical is an important object to be kept in view. Thus, when he allows that New-York has 209 churches, he should have said 297; and when he gives us 118 public schools, he might have added several score to that number and still have been below the mark. Our village friend should travel—let him visit the metropolis—and see what it is like.

—Some interesting facts about the City of London have been recently published. The present British metropolis is equal to three Londons of 1800. It increases at the rate of about 1,000 a week, half by births (their excess over deaths) and half by immigration (their excess over emigration.) In the same way, New-York, during the past ten years, has increased at the rate of about 730 per week. The present American metropolis, however, is equal to fifteen New-Yorks of 1800. It is remarkable that, in London, one in six of those who leave the world, dies in one of the public institutions—a work-house, hospital, asylum, or prison. Nearly one in eleven of the deaths is in a work-house. The proportion of deaths under such circumstances in New-York is very small—not at all to be compared with the deaths in London.

Amusements.

It cannot be said of our theatres as it was of Shakespeare, that they have "Small Latin and less Greek." Niblo's Garden announces a "Contest of the Curriculum," and Mr. Anderson at the Winter Garden has converted that whilsome temple of the Drama into a "Psychomentheum." Of course everybody is delighted.

Those who still like the flavor of English, however, need not despair. At Wallack's, the Florences are brilliantly talking that peculiar variety of English known as stage-Irish, and with much success; while at Barnum's Museum the "Wren" family chirp their mother tongue as merrily as ever. Of them, as of Sir Christopher, we say "*Si monumentum requiris, circumspice*,"—"if you want to see what they are, just see how they fill the pit!"

Of music, a few faint strains prelude the coming Fall. Thanks to Mr. Strakosch's indisposition, Miss Patti has postponed her Newport arias till to-night. To-morrow she leaves for Montreal to complete the education of the Canadians and the Prince of Wales.

Mr. Hopkins' three concerts, concluded on Saturday night were remarkable not only for the favor with which the young composer was received, but for the thoroughness with which his compositions were interpreted. His most marked work, his Choral Concert Anthem, was greeted on successive nights with the increasing applause of very appreciative audiences.

OVER AN OLD ROUTE.

VIEWS AND OBSERVATIONS OF A NEW TRAVELER.

From New-York to Saratoga—The River Route—Moonlight on the River and a Pilot's Opinion of it—A Concert and the Effect a Proposed Collection has on Dispersing an Audience—Saratoga.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Friday, Aug. 17, 1860.

The road from New-York to Saratoga is well marked enough. Indeed, so definitely is it staked out that one could not very well get lost on it, even with the aid of a "Guide Book." The gliding keels of boats have worn a path in mid-river, while the impetuous cars have left their track along the river-side. Between these two competing lines the favor of the traveling public is pretty equally divided,—the balance, however, trembles in favor of the overland route. Why this should be puzzles me to determine. How any person, traveling simply for pleasure, can deliberately resign himself to the clutch of a shrieking, devil-like locomotive, and submit to be wheeled over dusty roads and through darksome tunnels, when noble, broad-besomed rivers are all the while flowing in a direction parallel to his route, passes my comprehension. And yet, the one word "HURRY" explains it all. If the Englishman who invented a bomb to shoot passengers from Dover to Calais, would but establish that peculiar air-line between New-York and Albany, he would certainly achieve a brilliant success. The rail would be abandoned, and people would travel wholly by bomb. What a pity that we Yankees cannot consent to adopt the old Arabic maxim: "Hurry is the Devil's," and, acting on this belief, quietly walk to our graves instead of running.

One of the greatest pleasures of steaming up the North River is that of leaving the red-walled city behind you. It enables you to turn your back on it in a contemptuous way, or if perchance you look back at the retreating houses and fading streets, it is only with a quick glance of dislike, not the lingering look of affection. There is a feeling of unspeakable relief when you get beyond the confines of the City, opposite that blessed part of Mannahatta where no streets are graded and where the grass has not yet forgotten how to grow. It is the same feeling of relief that comes over one on emerging from a crowded room into the open air. The lungs expand and the muscles of the heart have a broader play.

It has been urged against the river route that the scenery becomes monotonous; that after having been once seen it is "rather a bore than otherwise." Monotonous, indeed! The man who made that remark must have got sadly wearied of his mother's face in infancy;—no doubt he sickened of hearing the same step always around his cradle, and considered the old lady "rather a bore than otherwise." But the scenery of the Hudson is never the same—hourly and daily it changes. Anthony's Nose is every day growing redder, and you never saw the trees wear the same shade of green two hours in succession. It is true, that going up the river by night, you do not see much of the scenery, after all—but then you have the satisfaction of knowing it is there. It is pleasant, too, to see the moon rise on the water; to watch her fair face when she peers over the hill-tops, blushingly at first, as though aware that profane eyes are gazing on her unveiled beauties; and then gliding with quiet grace to her canopied throne, the Zenith. The face of Miss Moon was freckled last night,—I suspect that she had been kissing the sun behind the curtains down yonder, and this supposition will also account for her late rising. Although not given to making overtures to strangers, I could not last night forbear remarking to a rather gruff-looking gentleman—the Pilot, I think—that the moonlight was beautiful. His only reply was: "Damn the moonlight;" and as the conversation dragged at this point we did not continue it. As a general rule pilots are sadly deficient in sentiment—Pontius, the first Pilate of whom we have any official record, was proof in point of this; and the morals and manners of the fraternity have not much mended since his day. Yet my remark was a truthful one; for it had been a beautiful day and was then a beautiful night. And between the beauties of these August days, and the witcheries of these August nights, it is hard to choose. While the one woos you with blonde loveliness, the other comes with brunette beauty, dark-eyed and dark-haired, her tresses woven with diamonds and her brow bound by a tiara of stars. If it is pleasant to see Day look through the windows of the East, and then come tripping over the meadows, it is grand to see Night come down in her simple majesty, muffling the hill-tops beneath her hood, and spreading her robes of velvet over the conscious evergreens. On the whole, we give our heart and hand to the brunette beauty.

By the way, there is one feature of the Hudson that we nearly forgot to mention, and yet it is quite as prominent a feature as "Anthony's Nose." It is newly developed, however, and not to be found in any of the "guide books." The inventor of some "hair lotion" has turned the rocks along the river-side into an advertising medium; they are blazoned with the peculiar merits of his invention, and unless generous rains wash off the inscriptions, they will remain to puzzle the geologists and antiquarians of a remote generation. There is no saying when this style of advertising was initiated. It is highly probable that it has existed from a very early day, and that the inscriptions on the pyramids, which have occasioned so many conjectures, are simply the handiwork of an Egyptian Barnum, setting forth the attractions of some fossil "fat boy," or calling on every one to come and see a nondescript from the interior of Africa. Our brick walls will puzzle posterity in this way quite as much as the Cheops and his people have puzzled us.

Crowds are always interesting, and there was a crowd on the boat last night. They were gathered from all parts of the country, but all seemed to be bound for one place, and that place Saratoga. Southerners were there with their slouched hats and fierce moustaches. It is easy enough to "twig" a Southerner. First, they are always smoking—this is naturally to be expected of fire-eaters—segar-in-the-mouth appears to be their normal condition. But they do not smoke in the calm, contemplative way of people of the North, and in this act alone may be invariably distinguished. The Southron rolls his segar over in his mouth and crunches it viciously, as though he were enjoying a Lovejoy steak or a bit of broiled Sumner. He wears heavy boots, and has a nervous fashion of rolling his eyes that would'nt tempt one to sit down and talk over the prospects of the coming election with him. And yet Southerners generally are right good fellows—not half so fond of blood and blue-flame as they pretend to be.

There were a great many ladies on board—ladies of all sizes and all ages, from the callow girl to the florid complexioned matron. There was one young lady who attracted universal attention from the singular politeness of her demeanor. She was bowing or curtseying nearly every second of the time. She never passed a person without dipping her head, somewhat as vessels dip their pennants in passing each other at sea, and I verily believe, that if the boiler had exploded, and sent all the passengers "kiting" in the air, she, going up, would have bowed to all whom she met coming down. But politeness is a good thing in woman.

The Fourth Ward Mission School is sending a delegation of little girls to Saratoga, and they favored us with a concert last evening. The little things were all "children of want," and, as their guardian, Rev. Mr. VAN METER, of your City, informed us, the greater part of them were rescued from homes of sin and degradation. Yet their faces were as bright and their voices as clear and sweet as though they had never lacked a mother's care. In answer to the inquiries of the passengers, Mr. VAN METER gave a brief history of the Fourth Ward Mission School—its objects and its condition. It was then proposed that a collection be taken up for the benefit of the homeless ones; but, Lord, save us, how soon the audience dwindled down! It was really surprising to see how suddenly people remembered that they wanted a drink of water, and started for the other end of the cabin to obtain it; some pretending that they did not hear the proposition, sauntered away with the most charmingly unconscious air imaginable; and others suddenly became much interested in studying the numbers and paneling of the state-rooms. Is it not astonishing how a proposed collection will at any time disperse a mob,—the reading of the Riot Act is nothing to the reading of a petition. I will undertake at any time to scatter a crowd with a contribution-box when you couldn't do it by sending a round shot in their midst. And yet, despite the sudden decrease in the number of those who loved music, nearly $25 was raised for the purposes of charity. Some gentleman inadvertently put a bogus two dollar bill in the hat, but as your correspondent quite as inadvertently put in a $2 50 gold piece when he only intended to put in a penny, that account is nearly balanced.

But here let me advise any one going to Saratoga, *viâ* Hudson River, to take the slowest boat they can possibly find. Getting into Albany at 3 o'clock, being waked by the infernal whistle over your head, and then kept in a constant state of excitement until the boat reaches Troy, is not the thing at all. It is damp on the water, you know, and getting up early is provocative of rheumatism. Besides, you have to walk about Troy before daylight, and that is neither pleasant nor safe. By the way, when you come to Troy, bring nothing but specie. There are few bills in circulation there, and of those few the hotel keepers are sadly afraid. We tendered the clerk of the Troy House a one dollar note in payment for breakfast, and he really did not know what to do with it. The impression seemed uppermost in his mind that it was altered from a ten, and he looked at it, and rubbed it, and smelt it, nor was he wholly satisfied of its genuineness until he had read the detector through. The Trojans reverse the principle whereon our common law is founded, and regard every man as a rogue until he proves himself honest. It is safe, perhaps, but not pleasant.

Saratoga is teeming with people. This present week will be the "biggest week" the hotel proprietors have had this season. There are not many notabilities here, but the types of humanity generally to be found at watering-places are represented in all their glory. The streets are jaunty with carriages and crinoline, and the Congress water seems to be effervescing in every breast and bubbling to the lips in smiles. In my next I will tell you who is here, how long they intend to stay, what they are doing—and in short give you all the gossip and scandal with which Saratoga abounds and wherein the public delight. C. H. W.

Important from Mexico.

MIRAMON DISASTROUSLY DEFEATED—THE REVOLUTION IN NUEVA LEON.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Aug. 14.

By the British mail steamship *Clyde*, at Havana, we have advices from Vera Cruz to the evening of the 1st inst. The day previous to her sailing the English Extraordinary arrived from the City of Mexico, the 29th, with the important news that MIRAMON had sustained another and severe defeat near Lagos, where he has been a long time surrounded. It would appear that after obtaining reinforcements to the number of 4,000 men and thirty pieces of artillery, he attempted to make his way through to Queretaro, *but was attacked and his army completely cut to pieces.* The General, however, succeeded in reaching Leon, where he was again surrounded at last accounts, and with but little prospect of being able to make good his escape.

The courier also brought down the news that ROBLES had evacuated Jalapa and fallen back on Perote, and that all the principal towns of the Valley of Mexico had pronounced in favor of the Liberal party.

It was further stated that Sr. PACHECO, the Spanish Minister, has openly given out that he has positive instructions from home *in no case to recognize the Juarez Government.* It is also stated that the Minister was open in his denunciation of the Constitution, and had declared that a Spanish fleet would soon be out in those waters, subject to his orders, *even to the bombardment of the City of Vera Cruz*, if found necessary.

Great efforts were still being made by both governments to get another *conducta* of $5,000,000 dispatched from the City of Mexico to Vera Cruz, but no arrangement had been agreed upon up to the time of the *Clyde's* departure. The British Chargé had given notice that he would not guarantee claimants against robberies on the road, and the merchants of both cities were naturally apprehensive of loss.

Among the passengers by the English steamer at Vera Cruz from Tampico, was Gen. TRACONIS, who is said to have been dispatched by VIDAURRI to prefer charges against Gen. DEGOLLADO. On the other hand, it is said Gen. DOBLADO has become reconciled with DEGOLLADO, and entered upon the campaign at or near Aguescalientes. COMONFORT'S friends are still active, but the chances of the people uniting in any great numbers for his recall appear to be small.

The exchange of URAGA had not yet been effected. At last accounts he was said to be recovering.

The port of Vera Cruz and adjoining coast were visited on the night of the 31st by a tremendous hurricane, in which the American schooner *Oregon*, Capt. MARTMON, of Mobile, was driven ashore, and became a total loss. All hands saved. The bark *Acme* was moored alongside the Mole at the time, but sustained little injury. The British steamer *Clyde* saw the storm coming, and, slipping her anchors, was fortunate enough to get out to sea in time to avoid the worst of the gale.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 20.

The *Picayune* of Thursday last says that an aid-de-camp of the Captain-General of Cuba has arrived. He is on his way from Washington, and from thence to Madrid by the most direct route, as bearer to his Government of dispatches, prepared up to the latest moment by Minister PACHECO, who had consulted with the Spanish Commodore just previous to writing them out. The serious difficulty is with the Constitutional Government of Mexico, and has its origin in sentiments as old as the revolution itself. The immediate point of dispute, however, is the capture of the Spanish schooner *Maria Conception*, which formed part of the Marin Expedition, the return of which has been demanded. A second difficulty is with the Church party, the ostensible grounds of which are the unsatisfied claims of Spanish citizens. This the new Minister was particularly instructed to press with all his power. The dispatches from the United States Legation, the *Picayune* understands, are of such a character as will probably determine the Government to strengthen our naval force in the Gulf of Mexico.

The Syrian Massacres.

GOV. SEWARD AND THE TWO SYRIAN EMISSARIES TO THE UNITED STATES.

We copied some time since a paragraph from the Levant *Herald* warning the American public against two young men, natives of Syria, who were about to visit this country to collect money for the ostensible purpose of founding a hospital on Mount Lebanon. A few days since Rev. Dr. WOOD, of the American Board of Missions, published a card, upon the arrival of two young Syrians, saying that they were the parties referred to, and that they would now base their application on the ground of the sufferings of the Syrian Christians from the recent massacres. Some allusion was made to their connection with Senator SEWARD, which has led that gentleman to publish in the Auburn *Union* a narrative of his intercourse with them at the close of which he says:

> I know nothing of Mr. ABCARIUS and Mr. SUSA except what I have written. But I do know that AYOUB BEY'S correspondence and conduct, so far as they have been connected with myself, have been not only just and open, but in all respects eminently benevolent and humane.
>
> Messrs. ABCARIUS and SUSA have left their families at Beyrout in the care and protection of AYOUB BEY, and they are probably now as destitute there as he and his own are at Alexandria. In order that these unfortunate, and, as I believe, worthy persons, may suffer no injury from the publication of Mr. WOOD, that the public may be relieved of all apprehension of loss through their agency, and that they may return to their families, as well as that the humane national movement for the relief of the Syrian Christians may be unembarrassed, *I have made the necessary arrangements for the immediate return of Mr. Abcarius and Mr. Susa to Beyrout, without their receiving or handling or applying for any funds whatever, from any persons, either here or elsewhere in the United States.*
>
> WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
>
> AUBURN, Aug. 18, 1860.

We are requested to state that WM. A. BOOTH, Treasurer of the Committee for the Relief of the Destitute and Suffering in Syria, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums:

L. A. Edwards	$20	John B. Schmelzel	50
Mr. B., (through T. S. Winston, Esq.	100	Wm. E. Dodge	1,000
C. H. Shipman	100	Sympathy	4
Jas. A. Briggs	3	H. L. R.	1
Gerard Hallock	50	Thomas W. Olcott, of Albany	100
Front-Street	50	A Roman Catholic	2
Jas. M. Drake & Co.	25	R. L. Allen	20
A. C. Post	10	G. D.	3
Wetmore, Cryder & Co	50	H. A.	1
C. H. N	20	O. R. Kingsbury	5
Geo. Schmelzel	100	C. Klingler	5
		Total	$1,719

—A brother, and literary executor of the late Mr. Robert Brough, is preparing for the press a selection of the deceased author's multifarious writings.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

ARRIVAL BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Advices from California, Oregon and British Columbia.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Monday, Aug. 20.

The Pony Express, two days behind time, arrived, this evening, with dates to the 8th inst.

Arrived at San Francisco, 7th, ship *White Swallow*, from Boston.

Sailed, 6th, bark *Sirene*, for New-Zealand; 8th, ship *Hindaasban*, for Calcutta.

There is a steady demand for some articles of provisions at low prices, and candles continue to meet ready sale, but all other goods are quiet, with few transactions. Butter is moving freely to the trade at 13c.@17c. for choice, in double packages, and a few firkins of June Isthmus have found buyers at 23½c. Lard is very active, dealers stocking largely, at improving prices. Popham and Haxtrius brings 13½c.; J. H. & Co.'s, 16c.@16½c., in small lots. Small orders for Pork to export to China, are filling, at $15@$15 25 for Mess. Small sales extra clear are making to the trade, at $17 for barrels, and $8 50 for half do. Hams and Bacon are without transactions now. The latter is held at 14c., without buyers. Olive Oil is drooping; active sales of Cacigalupi at $2 35. Rice quiet and unchanged. Raw Sugars much depressed. China No. 1 is quotable at $7 25 for small lots. In domestics nothing is doing. The refinery is supplying the trade with lots of Circle at 11¾c.; 500 bbls. do., ex *Pampers*, sold to-day at 11¾c. Candles more active, at from 500 to 700 boxes per day at 19½c.@20½c. Spirits Turpentine is worth 80c. In Teas and Wines nothing of any consequence has been done since the last express. Wheat comes in tardily from the country, the farmers being all busy harvesting.

The vessels on the berth make slow progress. Good shipping samples command $1 55. Flour is going freely to China, costing from $4 50@$5 25 ℔ bbl.

The Pony Express with St. Souis dates to the 27th ult., arrived at Carson Valley last evening, and will reach San Francisco to-night.

The Overland mail is telegraphed, and will also arrive this evening with the St. Louis mail of the 16th of July.

There is but little State news, and that confined to politics.

Senators GWIN and LATHAM remain in the city, taking but little part in politics. The latter, it is said, will not participate in the canvass.

J. W. DENVER, Ex-Governor of Kansas, supports DOUGLAS in a long letter.

Many are advocating the nomination of Gov. DOWNEY as one of the Douglas Electoral candidates, which, it is thought, would greatly strengthen that side.

Accounts from Los Angelos represent that gold and silver discoveries continued to be made in the mountains to the southeast of that place, extending to the neighborhood of San Bernardino. The Placer diggings are believed to be very rich and expensive. The accounts from the Cass and Momo Lake gold and silver mining region, which reach San Francisco *viâ* Vizalia, also continue of an exciting character. The specimens of silver ore compare favorably with that from the best leads of Washoe, and many holders of the claims are sanguine of realizing fortunes.

Politicians are generally of the opinion that if the Presidential election could be had at once this State and Oregon would go for DOUGLAS; but they anticipate a very damaging effect upon the Douglas side from the continued receipt of bad news from the East.

A Bell and Everett State Convention to nominate Electoral candidates is to be held at Sacramento on the 5th of September, the day on which the Douglas Convention meets at the same place.

An election has just been held in the Carsau Valley region to organile a provisional Government for the proposed Territory of Nevada on the squatter sovereigntry principle. The returns indicate a rate favorable to the organization.

An affray took place during the election at Genoa, in which R. M. ANDERSON, late Lieut. Governor of California, was shot and it is supposed mortally wounded.

More overland immigrants continued to arrive a Carsau Valley, reporting large numbers on the road.

Since the 1st of June about 200 tons of Washoe silver has been sent to San Francisco. The amount ore shipped from San Francisco to New-York and England, by the last two steamers, is valued at over $70,000.

Oregon advices are received to the 31st of July.

The opinion prevailed that larger crops, throughout the State, would be harvested this year than ever before.

News had been received at Portland that Major STEINS' command had had another skirmish with the Snake Indians. A few Indians were taken prisoners.

There is no general news of interest. The newspapers are filled with political articles. Four of them support DUGLAS, three BRECKINRIDGE and three LINCOLN.

From British Columbia news is received to Aug. 1.

Four small steamers were building at Victoria to run on Frazer River and other inland waters.

Several brick buildings are going up at Victoria, with an increased disposition to invest in real estate.

The mining news contains nothing noteworthy, only that the chinese continued to flock to the diggings, already out numbering the whites five to one.

Her Majesty's ship *Satellite* sailee from Victoria for England, *viâ* western coast of Mexico and Panama.

Arrival of the New Mexican Mail.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Monday, Aug. 20.

The New Mexican mail, with dates to the 5th inst., arrived this evening.

There is great excitement in Santa Fé. The Navajo Indians made an attack upon a little settlement, 11 miles below, and killed two men and drove off all their stock. There were only eleven soldiers in Santa Fé, and they were sent in pursuit of the Indians in a wagon. A party of citizens were sent out, who overtook the Indians and recovered the stock, and had to fight for it; and, owing to the cowardice of some Mexicans, three of the party were killed and five wounded, two of whom have since died. One of them was CHRISTIAN VELSEN, a highly respectable citizen, a cabinet-maker by trade. He with his own hand brought down five of the Indians, whose total loss was 13 killed and several wounded. They fought entirely with arrows, and only retreated when their arrows gave out. Had the entire party taken part in the fight not a man would have been killed or captured. On the same day the Indians ran off 80 head of cattle from Azau Fria, a town five miles below Santa Fé. They also took 13 head of Government horses and succeeded in making good their escape. An old resident says, "We have been expecting their return every day, and would not be surprised to see them any time in the public square. The military protection does not amount to anything, and the military commander is worthless. There is no telling what moment the Indians may take the country, as they have done everything that they can to provoke the military to action, but they are afraid to assume any responsibility, and therefore permit the Indians to do what they please. Efforts have been made to get the Commander of the Department to accept the services of 1,000 volunteers, but after consultation with the Government he had refused. The Federal officers are at loggerheads, and do not speak, and the consequence is no unity of action or feeling among them; therefore the public interest suffers, and citizens are murdered with impunity."

The conductor of the mail states that a report was current that Mr. BENT has been murdered by the Indians at his fort, but that he does not place much reliance on it. No Indians were seen on the route.

Grass and water were scarce.

From Northern Mexico—Vidaurri Defeated.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 20.

The steamer *Austin* has arrived, bringing Brazo dates of the 16th, and $38,000 in treasure.

Brownsville was quiet.

The revolution in Northern Mexico was progressing. ARAMBERRY had defeated VIDUARRI in a battle, and Gen. ZUAZUA was killed.

Several buildings on Travis and Congress streets Houston, Texas, were burned on Saturday. Loss $38,000—insured $11,000.

Telegraphic Extension Towards the Pacific.

ST. JOSEPH, Aug. 20.

To-day the Missouri and Western Telegraph Company commenced stretching their wire westward in the direction of Fort Kearney. The poles are set 160 miles out from here, and the wire will be up that distance in two weeks. A large party is at work further west getting out and setting the poles. It is expected that the line will be finished to Fort Kearney by the middle of November.

The different routes west of Fort Kearney are being surveyed, and the Company will soon be in possession of accurate information as to timber and other facilities, which will enable them to push forward rapidly and to the best advantage next season.

TRUXILLO TAKEN BY GEN. WALKER.

One of Walker's Schooners Captured by the British.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 20.

The schooner *Araminta* has arrived at this port from Ruatan, 9th inst. She has on board the crew of the schooner *Clifton*, which was captured by the British at Honduras.

Gen. WALKER landed with his forces at Truxillo, and immediately made an attack on the town, taking it with but slight resistance on the part of the troops, who fired only one gun, wounding two of WALKER'S men. There was great excitement throughout the country.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 20.

JOHN FRIEND was to-day appointed Pension Agent, in place of HESSENMUELLER, removed.

To the decision of the Paraguayan Commission, declaring the Company had no right of damage against the Government of Paraguay, and that Paraguay was not responsible for damages, the Company has filed with the President a protest, on the ground that the Commissioners exceeded their jurisdiction in determining the question of the liability, which had been settled by the convention between the two countries, and that the award is therefore a nullity.

The Pension Bureau is still engaged in issuing land warrants, under the Omnibus Military law of 1845, but the number is reduced to about 150 weekly.

The Garibaldi Festival, under German auspices, to procure pecuniary aid, was largely attended.

The Breckinridge and Lane Democratic State Committee.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 20.

The Breckinridge and Lane Democratic State Committee meets here to-morrow.

Neither the Douglas nor the Bell and Everett State Committee has called a meeting here, and the statements to that effect in the newspapers are erroneous.

From the conversation of the majority of the Breckinridge and Lane Committee here, it is inferred that they will to-morrow inaugurate active measures for prosecuting a vigorous campaign. A large number of documents will be published and distributed, and straight tickets nominated in every part of the State.

The members of the Committee express themselves as decidedly hostile to any movement which will tend to revive the Know-Nothing Party, under the leadership of BELL and EVERETT.

Col. VIELE, of Buffalo; Hon. JOHN A. GREEN, of Syracuse; Hon. GIDEON J. TUCKER, of New-York, and a number of other prominent Breckinridge men are already here.

A caucus is being held to-night.

Large Robbery.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 20.

L. S. HAMMOND'S Banking-office at Cape Vincent was entered on Sunday morning by burglars, and some three thousand dollars in currency, mostly in bills on New-York State Banks, was stolen, together with some twenty thousand dollars in notes and securities. The burglary is supposed to have been committed by two men who were seen about the village at a late hour on Saturday evening, and who left on the morning boat for Ogdensburgh or Montreal. One of the men suspected was of medium size, and had a full red face and light hair; the other was of a smaller size, and had dark hair and whiskers. A reward of five hundred dollars is offered for the money. The payment of the notes, &c., has been stopped.

A Chapter of Accidents.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 20.

A sad accident occurred about 6 o'clock. A hickory pole, 80 feet high, which was to be raised to-night with the celebration by the Little Giant's Club in the Third Ward, fell through the breaking of a rope, instantly killing one child, named LEHMAN, 10 years old, and fatally injuring another, named GARNER, 12 years old.

WILLIAM BAY, son of Dr. BAY of this City was thrown from a carriage on the Saratoga road yesterday. His injuries are of a very dangerous character.

PORT SARNIA, C. W. Monday, Aug. 20.

Capt. DAVENPORT of the Grand Trunk Railway ferry boat, was killed here this afternoon by being caught in the snubbing rope of his vessel.

From Liberia—The Niagara Spoken.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 20.

The Colonization Society's ship *Mary Caroline Stevens* has arrived from Monrovia, July 14. Left in port schooner *Antelope* for Boston, to sail in two days. The *Mary Caroline Stevens* reports, July 21, lat. 10° 15' north, lon. 18° 17' west, exchanged signals with a large American steam-frigate, steering south, supposed to be the *Niagara* with the Japanese Embassy on board.

Mr. Breckinridge and the Presidency.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, Aug. 19.

The *Courier*, of this city, says that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE has written a letter to Mr. STEVENS, Chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee, at Washington, to contradict emphatically the ridiculous and absurd rumor that he thinks of withdrawing, or desires to withdraw, his name as a candidate for the Presidency.

From Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 20.

The steamer *Cahawba*, from Havana 17th inst., is below.

Sugar at Havana commanded 8⅜ reals. Stock in port 260,000 boxes. Exchange on London 13 per cent. premium; on New-York, 2⅜@3 per cent. premium.

Attempt to Assassinate the Mayor of Carbondale, Penn.

CARBONDALE, Monday, Aug. 20.

A daring, but unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Hon. JOHN A. POOR, Mayor of the city, by shooting, was made on Saturday evening. Four slugs passed through his hat. The perpetrator of this outrage is not yet apprehended.

The Wherry Fraternity en Route for New-York.

STONINGTON, Monday, Aug. 20.

The Wherry Fraternity, *en route* from Boston to New-York, arrived here last night, having left Cuttyhunk yesterday morning, and left at 8 o'clock this morning, intending to reach New-Haven to-night.

Horrible Murder in Sheffield, Mass.

STOCKBRIDGE, Monday, Aug. 20.

TRUMAN DAVIS killed his wife by beating out her brains with a club and hoe on Friday night last. He was intoxicated. The murderer has been arrested, and is in Lenox Jail.

Arrest of Gordon, the Murderer.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, Aug. 20.

GORDON, the murderer, who escaped from the Vigilance Committee at Denver, has been arrested and is now in the custody of the U. S. Earshal.

Death of a Boston Merchant.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.

BENJ. HOWARD, an aged and highly esteemed merchant, fell dead this forenoon while taking part in a religious meeting held in Trinity Church Vestry.

THE YACHT RACE.

The Controversy as to the Winning Yacht—The Best Yacht-Builders in the Country.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

NEWPORT, Friday, Aug. 17, 1860.

The yacht squadron has dispersed; the cruise has terminated earlier than I could have desired. It has been productive of health and pleasure to the yachtmen and their guests.

It seems that the award of the champion prize of the fleet in the late regatta to the *Julia* is questioned by the *Manersing*, who claims to have won it by 2 seconds and 2.10—close work this. I have seen Mr. CROMWELL, the owner of the *Manersing*, and learn his claim to be based on the rule made by the Club at New-Bedford, relative to this special prize. This rule formed a part of the printed sailing directions for the yachts entering that regatta, and provded for "an additional prize for the yacht that makes the best time, in accordance with the average of the allowances of time under the rules of the Club." This rule requires three grades of allowances, one for the first-class, as among themselves, of one second per foot for every foot of measurement of water area; for the second, 1.35 sec. per foot; and for the third, 1.70 sec. per foot. This special prize was thrown open for competition to the entire fleet. In regard to this, the whole fleet formed but one class, and all classification for this prize was done away. The resolution of the Club provided for an average of the three allowances of the whole fleet, which average was to determine the award of this special prize. The average of these three allowances is 1.35 sec. per foot. This makes the *Julia* allow to the *Manersing* 10 min. 37.2 sec., which in a boat of twice her tonnage, in a race of forty miles, would seem to be little enough. The *Manersing* arrived 10 min. 35 sec. after the *Julia*, and is thus entitled to the prize by 2.2 sec.

The *Julia* culminated the great reputation of Mr. STEERS as a naval architect. The *America*, that took the World's prize, and through Mr. STEVENS, did so much for the glory of our country in its naval architectural reputation, gave to him his earliest renown. The United States steamship *Niagara*, modeled by Mr. STEERS, is probably the fastest steam frigate in the world.

The most skillful and successful living yacht builders of this country are: Mr. MALLORY, of Mystic; the builder of the *Rebecca*, Mr. VAN DUER, I think; Mr. DAVID KIRBY, of Rye; and perhaps two or three others not now recollected. Mr. MALLORY, until the advent of the *Manersing*, had taken about every prize with his fleet yachts. The *Zouave*, a new schooner of 95 tons, just brought out by him, is looked upon as a failure by yachtsmen.

The *Mallory*, though a very fast boat, has been beaten every day during the cruise by the *Manersing*, though on the forepart, we learn, she was out of trim. KIRBY is a self-taught and self-made boat-builder. His success in the *Manersing*, as well as in the *Edgar* and *Island Fawn*, is only equaled by the great speed of his many smaller craft. Ideas of the proportions and qualities for speed seem to be with him intuitive. The Club have a Fall regatta, which is more designed to test the sea qualities of the yachts than the June regatta. D.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains the following articles:

POETRY.—The English Manor-house.

LITERARY.—Barbers; a humorous sketch. Personal Recollections; interesting Anecdotes of Literary Men and Artists, from LESLIE'S *Recollections*. Literary Gossip. Extracts from *Punch*. Clippings from *Vanity Fair*.

AGRICULTURE.—Items interesting to Farmers.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.—Letters from our Correspondents on the *Niagara*. The Embassadors homeward bound.

EUROPE.—Our London Correspondent and Mr. THACKERAY. The Syrian Question. The Sicilian Insurrection. Progress of GARIBALDI. Interesting news from the Continent.

EDITORIALS.—Articles on Current Topics.

SEMI-WEEKLY SUMMARY OF NEWS.—Foreign, Domestic and City News. Affairs at Washington.

THE SLAVE AND COOLIE TRADE.—Official Circular from the State Department.

POLITICAL.—Politics at Washington. Political Affairs in Missouri. Speech of Senator DOUGLAS. Letter from Gov. WISE. Political Miscellany.

RELIGIOUS.—Notices of Movements in the Religious World.

MARKETS.—Full reports of the Produce and Live-Stock Markets. The Money-Market.

Copies in wrappers may be had at the Counter. Price Four Cents.

English Watches.
THE CELEBRATED LONDON WATCHES.
I. & M. LEVITT and MORRIS TOBIAS,
Chronometer Makers to the Royal Navy,
FOR SALE BY
J. H. BRADBURY, No. 19 Maiden-lane,
SOLE IMPORTER.
BEST WATCHES IN THE WORLD.
MOST DURABLE AND ACCURATE TIME-KEEPERS.

Each watch is accompanied with a certificate countersigned by J. H. Bradbury. A large assortment of English GOLD and SILVER WATCHES of every description always on hand.

Colics, Bowel Affections.
THE NEVER FAILING REMEDY IS
BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

However relaxed, or however costive, or however intense the pain, four or six of these Pills are sure to relieve; and warm drink—as tea, broth, or gruel—will complete the cure in a few hours. This method is sure, and free from danger.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS
Are sold at No. 294 Canal-st.,
and No. 4 Union-square.
Price, 25 cents per box with full directons.

Gas Fixtures.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,

in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles,—both foreign and domestic manufacture.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av., and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A Genuine Hair Restorative.—Twenty-five thousand gross sold in one year. The immense sale and popularity of WOOD'S Hair Restorative has caused every charlatan in the country to go into the manufacture of some sort of preparation for the hair. If you want a genuine hair restorative, buy Prof. O. J. Wood's. His article, at an expense of over four hundred thousand dollars, has been introduced into every part of the Union, and now, after a test of more than seven years, the verdict has been pronounced unanimously by the whole people in its favor. Twenty-five thousand gross—three millions six hundred thousand bottles—sold in one year. What stronger evidence of its restorative properties can be produced. Depôt No. 444 Broadway, and sold by all druggists.

Mr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Shockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Dr. H. James' Never Failing Recipe for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Nervous Debility, will be sent to any person on the receipt of a 3 cent stamp to pay the postage. Address O. P. BROWN & CO., Jersey City, N. J.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Bartlett's Patent Hot-Air Furnaces and Portable Heaters.—Acknowledged the best and cheapest in use. Send for a circular.
BARTLETT & LESBY, No. 426 Broadway, N. Y.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck-Ties of the latest importation. L. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

Eureka Sewing Machines—PRICE $50 COMPLETE.—Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Office No. 493 Broadway. Can be paid for in weekly or monthly payments. Clubs supplied at wholesale rates.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Company.—All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market or money refunded. Agents wanted. No. 538 BROADWAY, New-York.

Sloat's Celebrated Elliptic Sewing Machines,
No. 529 Broadway. L. P. BEERS.

DIED.

TUKEY.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 18, ISABELLA, wife of Stephen H. Tukey, aged 33 years, 5 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, Aug. 21, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her father, Wm. Bartlett, No. 284 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

☞ Boston and Portland papers please copy.

MILLARD.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 19, ANNE, wife of Walter Millard, aged 39.

The friends of the family and those of her brothers, T., J. C. and H. Tucker, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 444 Hudson-st., on Tuesday, Aug. 21, at 2 o'clock P. M.

VAN SCHAICK.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, Aug. 20, THURLOW W., son of Jenkins and Maria C. Van Schaick, aged 8 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 136th-st., Bloomingdale Road, (Manhattanville.) Hudson River Railroad trains leave Chambers-st. at 4:15 P. M.

KERRISON.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 20, ELIZABETH, the widow of the late William Kerrison, aged 50 years, native of England.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 120 Spring-st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

GLOVER.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 19, Mrs. CATHARINE GLOVER, aged 86 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons, Thomas William and Charles S. Glover, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, William Glover, 83d-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

CARRYL.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 19, NATHAN T. CARRYL, in the 48th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 266 West 20th-st., on Wednesday next, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

EVERETT.—In this City, on Friday evening, Aug. 17, SARAH LOUISA, eldest daughter of Silas K. Everett.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice, from the residence of her father, No. 29 West 15th-st.

THOMPSON.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 18, CLEMENTINE, eldest daughter of Henry G. and Louisa H. Thompson, aged 14 years, 7 months and 28 days.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, No. 3 East 36th-st., on Tuesday, Aug. 21, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WILSON.—On Monday, Aug. 20, HOPE, only daughter of Alexander C. and Gillietta Wilson, aged 2 years and 8 months.

ADDINSELL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Aug. 20, ELEANOR, infant daughter of George William and Lois Addinsell, aged 1 year and 2 months.

BEACH.—At Whitestone, L. I., on Monday, Aug. 20, MARY LOUISA, daughter of Robt. W. and Barbara Beach, in the 8th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of John White, Esq., at Whitestone, L. I., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

TOMPKINS.—At Port Chester, on Monday, Aug. 20, Mrs. MARY ANN TOMPKINS, aged 39 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 21, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Valentine, No. 46 129th-st., Harlem.

KILDUFF.—In Stockbridge, Mass., on Thursday, Aug. 16, of apoplexy, JOHN KILDUFF, brother of James, William M., Edward and P. D. Kilduff, aged 49 years, 3 months and 12 days.

His remains were interred in North Lee, Mass.

SLATE.—At Schaghticoke, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 17, drowned, while bathing, FRANK WORTH, son of the late Horace Slate, of this City, aged 9 years and 10 months.

His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 395, Aug. 20, 1860.
34, 62, 15, 43, 58, 65, 29, 16, 18, 37, 30, 44.
Class No. 396, Aug. 20, 1860.
49, 57, 21, 55, 47, 63, 14, 54, 11, 69, 15, 2, 35, 60.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Aug. 20, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS INHALED, its healing balsamic odors are brought in direct contact with the lining membranes of the *Throat, Bronchial Tubes and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs.*

Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN UPON SUGAR, it forms an unequaled soothing and healing syrup for coughs and all throat diseases.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED, its magnetic or concentrated curative powers render it a most speedy and efficient
PAIN ANNIHILATOR.
Olive Tar is not sticky—does not discolor.
Fifty cents a bottle, at No. 442 Broadway, New-York, and by all druggists.

J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.
Are a soluble preparation of iron and sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food,
THEY REVITALIZE AND PURIFY THE BLOOD,
THEY IMPART ENERGY TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,
THEY INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
THEY STRENGTHEN THE DIGESTION,
THEY REGULATE THE SECRETIONS OF THE BODY,
AND ARE A SPECIFIC FOR ALL FEMALE WEAKNESSES.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR A PACKAGE.
At No. 442 Broadway, New-York,
and all Druggists.

VANITY FAIR,
THE GREAT NATIONAL COMIC PAPER,
OUT TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 22.
A CAPITAL FULL PAGE PICTURE,
VEXATION SETTLED BY ANNEXATION.
ANOTHER INTRODUCTION BY LORD BROUGHAM.
THE FINE YOUNG ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.
THE WIFE'S PORTION.
THE ARLINGTON TOURNAMENT IN VIRGINIA.
SPHERICAL VIRTUE.
KING HEROD IN NEW-YORK.
TELEGRAPH TOUR. Chap. 9th.
THE POLITICAL LOCUSTS.
PRINCE vs. PUGILIST.
A STORY THAT CARRIES ITS OWN MORAL.
FARMERS, ATTENTION.
THE WELCH RAREBIT.
THE WATER NEWT.
AN ARK-ÆOLOGICAL JOKE.
With CAPITAL ENGRAVINGS, PUNS, EPIGRAMS and FUN GENERALLY.
For sale by all Newsmen, everywhere.
PRICE SIX CENTS.

TO OUR AGENTS AND THE PUBLIC.

The decision of Judge NELSON, at Cooperstown, (this day announced,) having been circulated broadcast over the country, we deem it our duty to state that this decision of an inferior and petty Court, extending its influence over only the Southern District of New-York, has been virtually annulled or reversed, so far as THE SLOAT SEWING MACHINE COMPANY is concerned, by the recent decision of the Hon. Chief Judge DUNLOP, of the Circuit Court of the United States at Washington, which establishes clearly the fact that the AKINS & FELTHOUSEN Patent is the only original and valid one upon which reliance can be placed, or Sewing Machines manufactured in the United States.

Under this patent, THE SLOAT SEWING MACHINE COMPANY are the only licensees, and, consequently, despite the decision at Cooperstown, all other manufacturers are infringers according to the highest legal authority in the land. This decision of Judge NELSON is already appealed from, even in the limited district it affects.
GEO. B. SLOAT,
President of the Sloat Sewing Machine Company.
PHILADELPHIA, August 18, 1860.

GAS FIXTURES!
GAS FIXTURES!!
Buyers of Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., &c., for Gas, are requested to examine our stock, which will be found the
BEST,
LARGEST and
CHEAPEST
In New-York.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 361 Broadway.

HEAT OVER 500 DEGREES
Will be successfully resisted by one of our IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES, now admitted to be the best safe made in New-York. They will endure one-third more heat than any other safe. Our BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES are without a rival. Call and see, when the above will be satisfactorily proved.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 335 Broadway, corner Worth-st.

ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.
MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
333 AND 335 FOURTH-ST., N. W. COR. BROADWAY.
Superior Parlor, Library, Dining and Bed-room Furniture of every style, from the plain and substantial to the elegant and expensive, at reasonable prices.
Interior Decorations, Pier Mantel Glasses, &c.
Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

STONE PRESERVE JARS.
Green's English Patent self-sealing, without wax or rubber. The most durable and perfect article in use.
For sale by
W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT
Stands before the world a philosophical remedy for exterior diseases, indorsed by public experience,
ACCEPTED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY,
and applied for years with unvarying success in acute and chronic rheumatism, sore and broken breast, sore throat, cramps, sprains, contractions of the joints, stiff neck, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds, ulcers, and every species of external inflammation. Ask any physician, and he will tell you it is a *safe* and *potent* remedy. For sale by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

FOURTH NATIONAL HORSE SHOW,
HAMPDEN PARK, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,
Sept. 4, 5, 6, and 7, 1860.
Four thousand dollars offered in premiums.
Arrangements made for the purchase and sale of Horses.
Programmes sent on application to J. N. BAGG, Secretary.
GEORGE BLISS, President.
GEORGE DWIGHT, Chief Marshal.

VICTORIA BRIDGE MEDAL.
JUST RECEIVED.
A supply of these medals for $1 each.
TIFFANY & CO.,
No. 550 Broadway.

A WORD TO THE LADIES.—IN RECOMMENDING to you to use HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, it is but just to state that as a stimulant to the system, in imparting strength and vigor during certain periodical stages which are ofttimes attended with much pain and trouble, we know of no preparation more highly adapted to all afflictions consequent upon this cause, and for a mother nursing a babe the Bitters cannot be dispensed with, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child: consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the whole system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy, and before so doing, ask your physician, who if he is acquainted with the virtues of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases.
Sold by druggists and dealers generally everywhere.

FRENCH'S CONICAL WASHING MACHINE—UNEQUALED AND INDISPENSABLE!—Price only $10. Depôt No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. Agents wanted in all parts of the United States. *Send for a Circular.* Address Box No. 2,663 Post-office, New-York. P. & R. FRENCH.

A FINE BEARD AND LUXURIANT MOUSTACHE can be forced to grow on the smoothest face in a few weeks by using my ONGUENT (8 years established), it is perfectly harmless to the skin, and will not stain or injure it. Price $1, sent post free anywhere. R. G. Graham, No. 109 Nassau-st., N. Y.

TO LIBRARIES, &c.—FOR SALE, SEPARATELY, a complete file of the Daily, Weekly, and Semi-weekly TIMES. Address C. B. H., Box No. [illegible] this office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a very competent young woman to do chamberwork, and would assist in washing and ironing, or would do housework in a small family; or as first-class waitress and chamberwork; best City reference. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable, well brought-up girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; can give the best reference as to character and ability from her present employer. Can be seen for three days at No. 41 East 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 121 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, between Smith and Hoyt sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, by a competent young woman. Call on Tuesday at her last place, No. 201 Washington-st., Brooklyn, between Concord and Tillary sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or can do plain sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 169 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation as waitress, chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, well recommended by a lady with whom she lived three years; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman who thoroughly understands her duties in every particular as meat and pastry cook; has done cooking for some of the highest families in both City and country; can produce most satisfactory references; is perfectly neat and economical in her kitchen. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing if required; has no objection to going to the country. Has the best of City reference from her last employers. Call at No. 96 West 28th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A REspectable young woman, as cook; understands baking and pastry; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing in a small family; the best of City reference. Can be seen at her last place. Call at No. 64 East 19th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A highly respectable woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands all its branches; no objection to go a short distance in the country with a private family; very best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 6th-st., three doors from the Bowery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as good plain cook or first-rate washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 331 West 25th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A SMART, REliable Protestant English young woman a situation as good cook, baker, &c., and washing and ironing; would do general house or chamberwork and waiting, or assist at washing and ironing; good reference; no objections to the country; a steady situation preferred to high wages; is very willing and obliging to her employer. Call at 149 9th-st., near Broadway, for two days.

AS COOK &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a young woman who is a good cook and a superior washer and ironer, and has the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &C.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer; with little girl to wait on table, or take care of children; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 144 West 36th-st., top floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR a neat, respectable Protestant young woman, Scotch parentage, as cook or laundress; would do general housework. No objections to the country. Wa[illegible] no object to a permanent situation. Call at or add[illegible] No. 71 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &C.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A competent and trustworthy young woman in city or country, in the above capacity; will be found a first class servant in every respect; no objection to do chamberwork and washing. Call at No. 405 Broome-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHes a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; references if required. Can be seen for two days, at No. 89 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d-av.

AS COOK AND GENERAL SERVANT.—Any lady in want of a really smart, reliable servant-girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, with first-class references for neatness, honesty and capability (for City or country), will please apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUAtion wanted by a first-class cook and housekeeper; understands French and American cooking, and all kinds of jellies and creams. Good references given. Inquire at No. 29 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. in the Bakery

AS COPYIST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as copyist. Writes a good, plain hand. Address LIZZIE, No. 200 East 15th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as nurse; understands the care and management of young children; has had long experience in that capacity; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 36 East 13th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WITH A FRESH breast of milk wants a situation as wet nurse in a private family. Inquire for Mrs. BROWN, for one week, at No. 133 11th-st., N. Y.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and waitress, or to take charge of an infant from its birth, by a Protestant young woman highly recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, by a competent young woman; would assist in the chamberwork or the care of children; is a good embroiderer and shirt-maker; understands all kinds of family sewing; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 80 West 20th-st., in the rear.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S offices, late Bible House, have removed to the spacious rooms in Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, extending through to 8th-st., near Broadway, where may be found a large assortment of first-class domestics, with investigated characters and qualifications. German and French help always on hand for City or country. The French and German languages spoken.

Miss HELD, Matron.

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economise by employing good, faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

TO CLOAK AND MANTILLA MANUFACTURERS.—A lady, fully competent to take the entire charge of a work-room, either wholesale or retail, desires an engagement; she thoroughly understands her business; best City references given. Address C. N., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH SEAMSTRESS, competent to do all kinds of family sewing, infants' clothing, keep time with a sewing machine at tucks and button-holes, will go out by the day or week. Call at No. 312 Mott-st., near Bleecker, in the store.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, IRISH and German girls get good situations immediately (all kinds) at Protestant Employment Agency, No. 404 Canal-st. Best place for employers to get good help, and respectable females good situations.

MALES.

AS BAR-TENDER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young man, to open oysters; is willing to assist in waiting, or in tending bar. Address Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY one who thoroughly understands his business, his employers leaving for Europe; is since two years in his present place; best of City reference given. Inquire of JAMES McKNIGHT, at stables Nos. 22 and 24 West 13th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a strictly temperate single man, who is a good groom and experienced driver, and can be recommended as such; has the best of City reference, and has no objection to the country. Address R. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young man, a situation as coachman in a private family, either in City or country; has the best of reference from his last place. Call or address J. T., No. 3 West 13th-st., for 2 days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young man, as coachman in a private family; country preferred. Best of City references given. Call at D. NORRIS' Livery Stable, Houston-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young Protestant man, (single,) who is highly recommended, desires a situation in the above capacity; he is a good groom and an experienced driver, and knows how to take care of carriages and harness, as also vegetable garden, fruit trees, cows, poultry, &c., if such is required; would go any distance in the country. Address COACHMAN, &c., Box No. 164 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a most reliable, hard-working, Protestant young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; is an excellent, careful driver, and a good gardener; is willing to milk cows, and do anything required of him on and about a farm. Good reference. Country preferred. Wages no object. Two farm hands want situations. Call at, or address COACHMAN, No. 149 9th-st., near Broadway, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND WAITER, ALSO COOK, LAUNDRESS AND DAIRYMAID.—A married couple, without incumbrance, and the best of references, wish situations—the man is a good driver and waiter; the wife can cook, wash and iron, and understands the care of poultry, &c. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and plain gardener, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business and all its branches; raising and taking care of stock and farming in general, and will be beneficial to any gentleman who may employ him. Can come well recommended from his last employer. Address, for three days, D. S., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a Scotchman, who has been 10 years in this country; understands his business in all its branches, and has the best of reference from his several employers; is a married man, with a wife and one child. Address T. B., Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, SITUATIONS FOR man and wife, of no family; the man is a thorough practical gardener; well understands his business in all its various branches of green-house and hot-house, hot or cold graperies; the wife as laundress or chambermaid, or plain cook; both can come well recommended. Address O. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, industrious, single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and cow if required; has many years' experience, both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address N., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—WANTed, situations by a respectable man and wife, without family; the man as practical gardener or coachman, the woman as first-rate cook, chambermaid or waitress; is a first-rate hand at milk and butter; both understand the business perfectly; the best of reference. Address A. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, by a German Protestant, a situation as gardener and farmer; good recommendation will be given from his last employer. Call at No. 218 West 37th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation, by a smart and active young man of 19 years, as groom or coachman, and ready at any time to make himself useful. Will be at this office at 10 P. M. this morning, or address J. R., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman, by a young man a few months in this country; he is an A No. 1 English groom, rider and driver, and not afraid of hard work. Address A. B. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Frenchman as waiter in a private family or private boarding-house; the advertiser understands his business thoroughly, and can be highly recommended. Apply to, or address Mme. A. Alreiset, No. 590 Broadway, Metropolitan Building, from 12 to 1 o'clock this day and to-morrow.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a young man who is thoroughly competent, and can be well recommended by some of the best families in New-York. Address L. B., Drug-store under the Everett House, corner 17th-st., and 4th-av.

A YOUNG MAN, TWENTY YEARS OF age, who is a good penman and accountant, desires to obtain a situation in a lawyer's or other office. Can give good City reference. Address J. D., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY, IN A WHOLESALE silk and fancy dry-goods-store, about 16 years of age, active and intelligent. Salary first year $50. Apply at No. 332 Broadway.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY 18 YEARS OF AGE, IN an importing house of millinery goods; he must write a good hand and reside with his parents. Apply at No. 62 Walker-st., up stairs.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN A BOOKSTORE. Apply between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M., at ROBERT H. JOHNSTON'S, No. 17 Ann-st.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY, ABOUT 17 YEARS of age, in a clothing-store. Apply at 1 James-slip.

A COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-RATE COOK, who can also do the washing and ironing in the best manner, in a small private family; best of City references will be required; apply between 9 and 12 o'clock, at No. 59 East 23d-st.

AN ENTRY-CLERK.—WANTED, IN A DRY-goods jobbing-house, an entry-clerk, one accustomed to the business and quick and accurate in figures; none others need apply. Address, with real name, J. B., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

A SALESWOMAN.—WANTED, A YOUNG lady to act as saleswoman, and to make herself generally useful in a retail dry goods store; one acquainted with the business preferred; satisfactory references will be required. Inquire at No. 36 Church-st., during Monday and Tuesday, 20th and 21st inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SALESMAN IN A dry-goods jobbing house; one or two salesmen who can influence a good class of New-England, New-York, or New-Jersey trade. Address, with name and reference, Box No. 2,240 Post-office.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT girl, as waitress and seamstress; must understand her work thoroughly, and bring best City reference. Call to-day, from 9 to 12 A. M., at No. 8 East 36th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

MATRON WANTED.—IN AN INSTITUTION one hour's distance from the city. A widow, with good health and a thorough knowledge of all the minutiæ of housekeeping. Address, with references as to character and qualifications, P., Box 159 *Times* Office.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—ONE WHO HAS had experience in a dry goods jobbing house; none others need apply. Address Box No. 997 Post-office.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching (a graduate of Columbia College) offers his services to Principals of schools or academies as teacher of Latin, Greek, Mathematics and the English branches. The highest references given. Private tuition given if desired, in the above branches. Address F. J., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN OF 12 YEARS EXPERIENCE, wishes a few families in Brooklyn to join in employing his services as private Tutor. An interview solicited. References exchanged—Terms moderate—Location central and commodious. Address D. R. Box No. 94, Brooklyn Post office.

A FRENCH LADY WOULD LIKE TO FIND an engagement in a school or in some families to teach drawing and painting. She is pupil of the greatest master of Paris. Address Mme. EBERT, Harlem Post-office.

A LADY WELL QUALIFIED, AND WITH some experience, wishes a situation to teach music; the piano and singing; will also teach Latin and French if desired. Address Box No. 350, Post-office, Springfield, Mass.

A LADY OF MIDDLE AGE AND EXPErience in teaching English, French and Music, is desirous of a position as teacher in a family. Address A. T., Box No. 163 *Times* office.

THE SERVICES OF A LADY TEACHER—A graduate of one of the best New-England Institutions, who has since prosecuted her studies in the languages, painting and music, under excellent masters, may be obtained by addressing TEACHER, Station D, Post-office.

WANTED.—A POSITION AS TEACHER OF MUsic and painting in an Institute, by a lady who has taught these branches for many years. Address TEACHER, Box No. 168 *Times* Office, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.

DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is located.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus ☞

CONGRESS
C. & W.
WATER.

Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Dépôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

JUST RECEIVED,
PER STEAMSHIP ADRIATIC,
A select assortment of
FRENCH BRONZES, both real and composition,
CLOCKS, CANDELABRAS, MANTEL SETS,
VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS, and
FANCY GOODS GENERALLY,
Selected by Mr. Haughwout personally while in Europe this Summer.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

TO ADVERTISERS.—THE GREAT NORTHWEST.—THE CLEVELAND PLAINDEALER has now attained a Weekly Circulation of **65,000,** and is rapidly increasing. IT IS INDISPUTABLY THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN THE WEST. Contracts may be made with

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.
JOHN HOOPER & CO., Times Building.
W. H. McDONALD & CO., No. 102 Nassau-st.
J. W. GRAY,
Editor and Proprietor, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's; understands fine washing and fluting; has the best of City reference as to character and capability, from families that she has worked for during the last eight years. Call at No. 141 East 24th-st., two doors from 2d-av., Room No. 1.

A WIDOW THAT IS LEFT IN INDIGENCE in consequence of deaths in her family, would be thankful to get embroidery to enable her to make a living. Inquire, or address B. R., No. 107 Thompson-st., between Spring and Prince sts., for two weeks; the best of City references.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S SHOW case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st. A general assortment of show cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

BOARDMAN'S PATENT STEAM BOILER saves thirty per cent. in fuel. Cylinder boilers can be altered and enlarged. Send for a circular.
H. BOARDMAN, No. 168 Broadway, New-York.

COCKROACHES AND WATER-BUGS, moths, bed-bugs, fleas, and all insects, destroyed surely by the ROMO. No poison. Price 25 cents; five for $1. M. W. SHELLY, Agent, No. 68 Barclay-st.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY WILL BE CLOSED during the four weeks from Aug. 6 to Sept. 1, inclusive. Per order of the Trustee.
SATURDAY, Aug. 4, 1860.

A CHEMICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL apparatus for sale very low. Address Z., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

$3 SHOES AND GAITERS—AT JONES', NOS. 10 and 12 Ann-st. A new style, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS AND STEAM PRINTERS,
No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. A punctual attendance of her pupils is respectfully requested. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, No. 10 Grammercy Park, (East 20th-st.) Applications for the admission of pupils to her school can be made by letter until the 1st of September. After that date, Miss HAINES will be at home to attend to them in person.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT

Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 32 West 15th-st., at the book-store of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Breusing's music-store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1, will receive prompt attention, on and after which date, Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,
PITTSFIELD, MASS.

In a location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity, six hours from New-York, with grounds and buildings that rival those of the best colleges, and a Gymnasium the finest in New-England—with a permanent corps of able Professors, and ample facilities for illustration, commences its Thirty-ninth Semi-annual Session Oct. 4.

The Institution has always enjoyed a very considerable Southern and Western patronage.

For further information, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, or Rev. JOHN TODD, D.D., President Board of Trustees.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

Her school circulars may be obtained at any time at her residence, No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., at the bookstores of Messrs. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, and also of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1; previous to which date applications for the admission of pupils made to her by letter will receive her prompt attention.

MISS KENNEDY'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 33 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.,

Will open on the 14th of September. Miss KENNEDY will also be prepared to receive a limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils. Circulars may be obtained at Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; at Mr. Martinelli's Academy of Languages, No. 920 Broadway, and also at No. 34 West 25th-st., where letters may be addressed until the 10th of September, after which time Miss KENNEDY will be at home to receive applications.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS

Respectfully inform parents and guardians that their English and French Boarding and Day School No. 54 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will open Sept. 10. Classes will form on the 17th. Professors have been carefully selected from the most distinguished talent in the City. Private classes from 2 to 4 P. M. Circulars may be obtained at the principal book and music stores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st., where all applications will receive immediate attention.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 5 East 31st-st.,

Will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after Sept. 1, previous to which date applications made to her by letter will receive prompt attention.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.
For circulars, &c., apply as above.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 13 West 24th-st., near Madison-square,
will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.

The next term of this Boarding-school for boys will begin Sept. 10. For circulars, &c., apply to E. A. FAIRCHILD.

FLUSHING FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Will be reopened Sept. 10. For circulars or other information apply to S. K. ROBERTS, Principal, Flushing, L. I.

MISS BALLOW

Will reopen her school for young ladies at No. 24 East 22d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

$200.—THE BLOOMFIELD FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bloomfield, New-Jersey, will reopen on the 18th of September. This institution offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with peculiar facilities for the study and practical acquisition of the French and other modern languages. French is the language of the family. But twelve young ladies will be received as boarders in the Institute, and they will enjoy the comfort and privileges of a pleasant home. Great care will be taken to have always a good table. Terms for board and tuition, including French, drawing, vocal music and calisthenics, $200 per annum.

Madame M. BALQUE, Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's, No. 884 Broadway.

TO PRINCIPALS, &c.—FOR SALE, THE REAL estate, furniture, apparatus, good-will, and the entire establishment of one of the most desirable and lucrative Family Boarding Schools for boys, in this State, within an hour's ride of the City. It was never more flourishing; income over $6,000, expenses small; a very rare opportunity. Best of reasons for selling. Address, confidentially, PRINCIPAL, Box No. 4,209 Post-office.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 33d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Miss VAN WAGENEN will be at home after the 1st of September, to receive applications for pupils. Circulars may be obtained at her residence; or of A. D. F. RANDOLPH, Esq., No. 683 BROADWAY.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA CO., N. Y.—Mme. Stephani, the celebrated vocalist, will have charge of the Vocalization: Profs. Martin and Wood of the Piano. Term opens Sept. 14. $40 per term of 14 weeks pays board and tuition. Write for a catalogue.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

$250 PER ANNUM.—AUG. 27 COMMENCES the next term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School. Apply for catalogues at the office of GEORGE BLISS, Esq., No. 50 Wall-st., and No. 415 Broadway, or address WARRING & BISBEE, Principals, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

FERRIS' FEMALE INSTITUTE.—BOARDing and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., New-York, will reopen on Tuesday, the 11th of September next.
Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Counselor.
C. H. GARDNER, A.M., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Persons desiring a copy of the Annual Catalogue, just published, will please call on WM. W. ROSE, Stationer, No. 68 Cedar-st., New-York; or address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR & Rev. J. R. BOYD.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—AN AGENCY FOR supplying schools with competent teachers, and parents (gratuitously with school circulars.) Refer to Faculty Rutgers College, Dr. Lowell Mason, *et al.* Wanted immediately, superior music and French teachers. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Term begins Sept. 13. Circulars at Carter's, No. 580 Broadway, and after Sept. 3 at the school.

MISS E. LENDRUM'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 11. A very limited number of Boarding pupils will be received in the family. Circulars may be obtained at her residence.

GERMAN COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE AT BROOKLYN, L. I.—R. SCHMIEDER and J. DEGHUEE, Principals, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Boarding pupils received into the family of one of the Principals. For circulars, &c., apply at No. 246 Henry-st., or at the School, No. 18 Pacific-st.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium, No. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST, takes charge of a limited number of Boys only. Re-opens September 10th.

FEW INSTITUTIONS SO FULLY MEET *the wants of those educating daughters abroad, as the Young Ladies' Institute, Auburn, N. Y. Parents should learn its peculiar advantages from circulars, obtained of Ivison & Phinney, Derby & Jackson, C. M. Saxton & Co., New-York, or of the Principal.*

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.—Madame NAPOLEON has the honor to inform the parents of her scholars and the public, that she will reopen her school on Monday, Sept. 10.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. $40 per term. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Ashland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene County, N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, male or female, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals. LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated Circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

IRVINGTON FEMALE INSTITUTE, IRVINGTON, N. J., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 3. For circulars or other information, apply to E. WELDEN, Irvington, N. J.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S BOARDING AND Day School, Abbotsford-place, southeast corner of Broad and Pine sts., Philadelphia, will reopen with enlarged accommodations on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the parents of their pupils, that they will reopen their school on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 70 Madison-av.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will re-open her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME LE DUC'S FRENCH, SPANISH and English Day School for young ladies, will reopen at No. 406 West 23d-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Madame will take a limited number of boarders under the age of sixteen. Apply for circulars as above. Advantages unequaled.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this Institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY
DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
ARE NOW OFFERING
THEIR EXTENSIVE FALL STOCK
OF
FAMILY
AND
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
CONTAINING
EVERY ARTICLE OF FAMILY USE.

THE ATTENTION OF HOTEL KEEPERS AND OTHERS IS SOLICITED.

CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER-ST.

FALL DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN ON
MONDAY, Aug. 20,
A choice assortment of the above goods, consisting in part of
THE LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
SILKS, OTTOMANS, VELOURS, POPLINS, M. DE LAINES, MERINOS, CASHMERES, CALICOES, REAL LACES, FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
&c., &c.

The attention of strangers is called to this advertisement.

CANAL-STREET, Corner of Mercer.

J. T. RAWWORTH'S
GOLDEN FLAX ENAMELED THREAD.

The best Spool Cotton for Sewing Machines and for family use.

BRYCE, OSWIN & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway,
Agents for the United States.

MME. DEMOREST'S MAGASSIN DES MODES, NO. 473 BROADWAY.—Grand opening of Imported Parris Fashions on MONDAY, Sept. 3, presenting a brilliant display of patterns of new and recherche designs for Basques, Sleeves, Waists, Mantles, Jackets, &c., and Children's designs in great variety. Branches—Nos. 320 Canal-st., and 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn; also, in all the principal cities of the Union. Send for Fall Circulars.

BROOKLYN SKIRT COMPANY.—HAVING recently procured a license from the patentees for the manufacture of Woven Skirts, we are now prepared to receive propositions from wholesale dealers on more favorable terms than any other establishment. Musical Hall, Nos. 172 and 174 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
W. C. VOSBURGH, Agent.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome-st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY

GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons, $8. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.
First class, for sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Superior Harmoniums, of nine varieties, for churches, &c., at $175 to $400.
J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

LINDEMAN & SONS, NO. 636 BROADWAY, who have been established for twenty-five years as manufacturers, take pleasure in offering their new scale, overstrung, full iron-framed PIANOS, which combine beauty with equality, power of tone and elasticity of touch. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following eminent artists: Gustav Satter, Carl Anschutz, John N. Pattison, Max Maretzek, W. G. Dietrich, John Suckert, Gustav J. Stoeckel.

PIANOS—PIANOS.
HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Warerooms, 99 Prince-st., near and west of Broadway.

ACCORDEONS, PIANOS, MELODEONS, guitars, flutes, violins, strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of music and musical instruments in the country, at lowest prices. Country orders filled. MILLETT'S Music Store, No. 329 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 856 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at a great bargain a selected assortment of iron frame overstrung pianos, warranted; also, a large round corner piano, little used, $165; one 6½ piano, $100; one melodeon, piano style, $65.

PIANOS! PIANOS!—SOME PEARL-KEYED, for sale or to let—the cheapest in New-York. To let at $2, $3, $4, $5, $6 and $8 a month, or will exchange Pianos for New-Brighton, Factoryville or Port Richmond lots. Apply at No. 200 Grand-st.

A COMPETENT LADY TEACHER OF vocal and instrumental music wishes to teach for her board, in some family residing between 6th and 3d avs., and 15th and 35th sts.; will bring a piano if desired. Address, for two days, A. M. B., No. 99 Stanton-st.

SOPRANO.—A YOUNG LADY, POSSESSING SUperior musical attainments, desires a situation in church, or to teach singing in a private family or school. Address MUSIC, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANOS AND MELODEONS, at the warerooms in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av. T. H. CHAMBERS.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

PHILIPPE, REIN & CO.,

Will open this week their

JEWELRY STORE

UNDER THE FIFTH-AV. HOTEL.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION PRICES—AT GRANNIS', No. 533 Broadway, the stock of jewelry, diamonds, watches, silver and plated ware, counter, cases, &c., to close the business.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of

SWITZERLAND.

Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTE, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTAGNETTES, Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies, TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers,

Musical Boxes repaired. No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT MORTIMER GRIFFIN & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

The property of a family declining housekeeping,
On THIS DAY (TUESDAY,)
at the elegant mansion No. 48 West 16th-st.
Between 5th and 6th Av.
Sale commencing 10½ o'clock.
Superb Rosewood 7-octave Piano-forte,
Elegant Drawingroom Suites, Medallion Carpets, Sevres and Dresden China Ornaments, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, N. Y.—Situated on the corner of Main and Bridge sts., and lately belonging to Alfred C. Smith. This property (a map of which will be sent on application to D. Hedges) will be offered at public auction on the premises, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M. For business purposes, it is unsurpassed by any in the village, being well known and centrally located.

Also, at same time and place, a very desirable villa residence on Jamaica-av., Flushing; house contains ten rooms, and all in good order; lot 100x200 feet, fully stocked with fruit and ornamental trees.

Also, two lots on Union-st., in the rear of the above, each 56x150 feet.

Also, a house and lot on Prince-st., Flushing, on south side of "Quarterman's Shop," lot 25x100.

Also, two lots in the village of Whitestone, on southeast corner of Washington-av. and Irving-place, each 22x160 feet. For full particulars, apply to C. H. HEDGES, Assignee of Alfred C. Smith, Flushing, N. Y.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE, TO CLOSE A CONCERN.—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EAST 24TH-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Aug. 28, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, N. Y., East 24th-st., the two lots, with the unfinished buildings thereon, Nos. 56 and 58 East 24th-st., south side, 50 feet west of Lexington-av. The houses erected are Philadelphia brick, with brown-stone trimmings, 4-story, 22½x50 feet; the westerly house having a party wall, gives six inches additional room. The roofs are tinned, floors laid, partitions set, and partly lathed. The sale will be positive, without reserve to the highest bidder. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. This sale will comprise many first-class goods of various kinds, well adapted both to City and country trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.—Large and positive sale, by J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer, TUESDAY, Aug. 21, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st. A free sale in lots to suit dealers. All kinds white granite and common ware.

AUCTION NOTICE.—FURNITURE AT PRIVATE SALE.—Rosewood piano-forte, rosewood suite, bedroom suite, with mattresses, &c., &c. Inquire at No. 86 West 4th-st., of Dr. JAMES WILLIAMS, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE ROOMS TO LET, with board, in a quiet family; location one of the best in the City, both for convenience and respectability; dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 65 2d-av., one door from 4th-st.

BOARDING.—A WIDOW LADY, WITH A FAMily, would take one or two children to board; they will meet with the best of care. References given and required. Apply for two days at No. 132 8th-st., Clinton-place, Rooms No. 3.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor; house with all the modern improvements; dinner at 6; references exchanged. Apply at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARDING.—NO. 199 TENTH-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms, in suites, or separately, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. House first-class and location desirable.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY having a large and handsomely furnished room on the second floor, would rent it to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. No. 386 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, between Bond and Nevins-sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A HANDSOMELY furnished room on the second floor, with board for gentleman and wife, at No. 386 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, between Bond and Nevins.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or two gentlemen can be accommodated with handsomely furnished rooms and board. House contains all the modern improvements, and is only five minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry. Apply at No. 66 Hicks-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 34 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow, (fronting on Willow, entrance at the side on Cranberry,) one block from Columbia, and convenient to Wall and Fulton Ferries; modern improvements in the house.

A MIDDLE-AGED WIDOW LADY MUCH attached to children, would take one or two under 10 years to board; they would have a mother's love and care; has had long experience in the care of children; best of City reference given. Address C. M. W., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, also single rooms, with or without private table, at No. 49 Lafayette-place. Gentlemen or families now in the country, desiring to secure the best of home comforts, may address, previous to Sept. 4, W. C., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

NO. 79 EAST 14TH ST., NEAR UNION SQUARE.—This eligible location being in the immediate vicinity of Broadway, gentlemen with families will find it very convenient to business. Comfortably furnished rooms to let in suite or single. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—THE advertiser wishes board for himself and wife, from Sept. 1, in a house with all the modern improvements, located near the Wall-st. ferry; one large or two small rooms will be required. Address, with full particulars, W., Box No. 833 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, in a private family, at a moderate rate; breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays; location between 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating terms, &c., H. D., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN good board in a private family; house and table first-class; dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms for two from $7 to $8 a week. Inquire at No. 30 West 10th-st.

TO LET—AT NO. 54 WEST 36TH-ST., A SUITE of rooms suitable for a family or a party of gentlemen, with board—private table. House first-class and neighborhood unexceptionable.

APARTMENT AND BOARD WANTED—BY a single gentleman, in a private house in New-York or Brooklyn. Address L. P., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.

Beautifully located, fine grounds, baths, and every convenience. One hour from New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., viâ Morris and Essex Railroad. Trains leave 8:30, 11:30 A. M.; 2, 3:30, 5:10, 6:30 P. M.
C. STRINGER.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.

This delightful Summer resort will remain open until the 10th of September. For rooms, apply to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Proprietors.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs. REED & FRY, beg to inform their friends and the public that they have reopened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in redecorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing, shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day, after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

ASHLAND HALL, WEST-BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A small family of four or five persons can have superior accommodations for a few weeks, or until Nov. 1, if desired, at this beautiful Summer resort, by applying immediately at the premises, two minutes' walk from the West-Bloomfield Railroad dépôt; railroad communication with New-York six times daily.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND.—SPLENDID bathing, boating, fishing, &c.—Through tickets can be procured at the Long Island Railroad dépôt, South Ferry. Trains leave at 10 A. M. and 3½ P. M.
SAMMIS & DOMINY, Proprietors.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STRAWBERRY FARMS, NEAR RED BANK, MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.—At this delightful Summer resort, pleasant suites of rooms for families may be had from Aug. 25. Terms moderate. Apply to J. WARREN, as above, or to Mr. MILLS, No. 678 Broadway. Boats to Port Monmouth from Robinson-st. Pier, N. R., daily, at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. Thence by rail and stage.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE OR FOUR VERY desirable rooms, at Mountain Glen House, Plainfield, N. J., one hour and a half from New-York. References: J. A. Davidson, No. 25 Murray-st.; J. S. Myers, No. 64 Broadway.

GOOD SUMMER BOARD CAN BE OBTAINed at MARY B. WRIGHT & SON'S, Oyster Bay, L. I., on reasonable terms, within 40 miles of the City.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

LIQUID RENNET,
FOR PREPARING SLIPS AND JUNKET.

These most nutritious desserts can be prepared in a few minutes without the slightest trouble. Directions for use on the bottle. For sale by GEO. McBRIDE, SMITH & CO., Agents for the manufacturers, No. 102 Front-st.

BLAIR & WYETH'S
LIQUID RENNET,
For making in a few minutes
DELICIOUS DESSERTS.
For sale by all Grocers and Druggists.
Wholesale Dépôt, No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED furniture for $25, warranted. Also solid Chestnut Chamber Suites, plain and ornamental, at FARRINGTON'S warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

COAL.

COAL DURING THIS WEEK AT $4 50. Furnace, Grate and Range Coal of superior quality, equal to any for domestic use. Weight warranted, and delivered in all parts of the City in perfect order. Apply at the yard, No. 322 8th-av., corner of 27th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Recently occupied by the late A. L. Gomez, at Bulls' Ferry. A beautiful country seat, containing about 11½ acres of land, being one of the most valuable and healthy locations on the west side of the Hudson River, and commanding an extensive view of the same, situated at Bulls' Ferry, N. J., distant by land about five miles from Hoboken, along the new Hudson River Turnpike Road—one of the most beautiful drives in the world. A regular ferry is running between 42d-st., New-York, and Weehawken, two miles from the property. The Fort Lee steamboats leave every two hours, from foot of Spring-st., landing within a quarter of a mile of the house. The dwelling-house is two stories high, about 46 feet front and rear, and is made of brick, covered with wood. It contains 12 rooms, with two wings one story high, and basement running the entire width of the house, and containing a never-failing supply of water. On the grounds are three wells of water, of most excellent quality, and a large cistern. There are eleven terraces under full cultivation with the Isabella grape vine. Seven thousand pounds of grapes have been produced in one season. The property also contains a commodious stable—two stories high—green-house, and an extensive building under glass for white grapes. A further description is unnecessary, as it is presumed no person will purchase without viewing the premises. For particulars, apply to WM. H. FRANKLIN, No. 5 Broad-st., New-York, who will give all necessary information as to terms and price, and will also furnish cards to those persons desirous of seeing the place.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance;) carpenter's shop, tool-house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

FOR SALE AT HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS County, New-York, the beautiful residence of the late Hon. James K. Paulding, consisting of about fifty acres of highly-cultivated and finely-situated land, unsurpassed in formation and prospects by any on the banks of the Hudson River. The buildings consist of a large and convenient mansion, lodge and cottage, with large barns, coach-house and other out-buildings, all in good order. For terms and particulars apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A DESIRAble country residence, on Orange Mountain. The house, newly built, is in excellent order, having been built for a Winter as well as Summer residence; size 36x46, containing four large rooms on principal floor, with the hall, and eight sleeping rooms above. The grounds contain seven acres, in lawn and garden, under a good cultivation. The view from the place is unsurpassed. Will be sold low. A good house in a desirable location in Brooklyn might be taken in exchange. Address Box No. 2,190 Post-office.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the dépôt. Good building; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—6 to 26 acres, near to dépôt, first-class improvements, rich soil, plenty of fruit, pure soft spring water, hot and cold, carried through the buildings. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

FOUR, SEVEN OR THIRTEEN ACRES IN one plot, fronting the Park, at Riverdale, fourteen miles from the City Hall, well wooded, with fine river and landscape views, and in a good neighborhood. For sale by H. F. SPAULDING, No. 53 Park-place.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

TO LET.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR RENT OR LEASE.—The undersigned offers for rent or lease, upon reasonable terms, all that portion of their four-story brick building fronting on Pennsylvania-av., between 14th and 15th sts., which has been occupied by Messrs. J. C. & H. A. Willard for the last six years, in connection with their hotel, containing thirty-two rooms in the second, third and fourth stories, with a very large room on the ground floor, in the rear of their store, sixty feet long, the whole width of the building; each room being supplied with all the necessary fixtures for gas and water. The owner intends making such necessary alterations and improvements as will make the property in every respect suitable for a hotel or boarding-house; and as the location is in the immediate neighborhood of the President's house, the Treasury Buildings, and other Departments of the Government, they feel confident that in the hands of a judicious and managing person a profitable business could be realized from the property. There is a large basement to the building, with a front entrance, which would be included with the other portion if desired. Address E. OWEN & SON, No. 212 Pennsylvania-av., Washington, D. C.

MANUFACTURERS.—FOR A GOOD TENANT, an Iron Foundry, or buildings suitable for other manufacturing purposes, with steam-power and shafting would be erected at Elizabethport, N. J. The buildings would be connected by a switch with the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, so that loaded cars from the coal and iron mines and lumber districts of Pennsylvania could be brought directly into the yard of the establishment. Distant from New-York 14 miles by railroad, and 12 miles by water, navigable throughout the year. Moderate rent, with privilege of purchasing the property on easy terms. Apply, from 12 to 2, to
J. C. BLAKE, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

A HOUSE TO LET.—NO. 130 WEST 40TH-ST., three doors from 7th-av., can be rented until May 1, 1861, or longer if desired. The house is four stories high, has all modern improvements, and is in perfect order throughout. The gas-fixtures, hall oil-cloth, shades and one carpet left if desired. Rent for the balance of this year at the rate of $550 per annum. Apply to the family in the house, or to NELSON SMITH, No. 208 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, on favorable terms, a plot of ground having a frontage of 185 feet on the Gowanus Canal, and extending back 275 feet to Nevins-st., situated near Degraw-st. Bridge, dock, &c., in complete order. For terms, &c., apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—CITY AND COUNTRY COMBINED, 15 minutes from ferry by Myrtle-av. cars, the pleasant dwelling No. 104 Ryerson-st., next to Clinton and Washington avs. Key at No. 106. Call and see it. JOHN BRAINERD, Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn; No. 92 Broadway, from 12 to 3.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY house near Broadway, (nearly supplied with boarders,) containing 20 rooms, and handsomely furnished; will be let reasonably; board taken in part payment for rent, if agreeable. Apply to WORCESTER & CO., No. 563 Broadway, Bank entrance.

OFFICES AND WORKSHOPS TO LET.—Two front offices, on fourth floor, at No. 113 Nassau-st., two workshops, 30 by 50 feet, with ten windows in each, in rear building, No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

859 BROADWAY.—TO LET OR LEASE, THE second-story of house No. 859 Broadway, in perfect repair and partly furnished; suitable for club, business or family. Inquire of Prof. D. LAGROIX, second floor, back room, from 9 to 11 A. M.

TO LET—
ONE OR TWO OFFICES
On the first floor of a store on one of the most, if not the most, desirable corner on Broadway. Address box No. 416 New-York Post-office.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, a room 60 by 40 feet, in a new building, well lighted all around. Apply on the premises, No. 62 Cannon-st., or at No. 63 Murray-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, at low rates, by
JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—NO. 15 WEST 34TH-ST., LOT 25x123 feet 6 inches; house 25x65 feet; 4 stories, basement and under cellar, finished in the best manner, rosewood doors and black walnut trim in parlor story; also black walnut stairs from basement up, &c., &c.; stable and carriage-house on the rear to accommodate four horses. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE CHEAP.—The three-story and basement brick house, No. 405 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., well finished, papered and painted throughout, gas fixtures and gas to third floor, will be sold low and on accommodating terms. Apply to the subscriber, Delaware and Hudson Canal Office, No. 29 William-st. J. C. HARTT.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroad and steamboats.
S. SEYMOUR, No. 30 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—TWO three-story and basement brick houses with all the modern improvements, in South 9th-st., corner of 7th-st. Will be sold cheap. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 43 South 3d-st., of THOS. HINES.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOUR-story, brown-stone front. All in complete order, with all the modern improvements, including a steam furnace. Location one of the pleasantest in the City. To be let to responsible parties only. For further particulars, call at No. 334 East 30th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 23D-ST., near 5th-av., from Sept. 1, or would be let to a responsible party willing to board a small family in part payment of rent. For further particulars, address, with references, H. G. D., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—THE FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 36 EAST 13th-st., near University-place. Possession given immediately. Address Box No. 712 New-York Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—A SMALL COTTAGE, and from 5 to 10 acres of good land, near a Protestant Church, not over two miles from a railway station, and not over 20 from New-York. Address, stating full particulars, WILLIAM, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED IN HOBOKEN.—WOULD like to purchase a small house in good condition and good location, or would hire part of one till May. Terms must be moderate. Address T. M., No. 97 Murray-st., up stairs.

STORE WANTED—WITH OR WITHOUT BASEment, on the west side of Broadway, between Franklin and Houston sts., or on the east side, between Canal and Prince sts. Apply to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 10 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bill on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

PROPOSALS FOR $3,000,000 OF THE FLOATING-DEBT FUND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 18th day of September, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Million Dollars of the Floating-Debt Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 408 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Aug. 11, 1860, for the purpose of liquidating and funding the Floating Debt of the corporation.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, the principal redeemable on the first day of May, in the year 1878.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for the Floating Debt Fund Stock of the City of New-York, and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

Holders of Revenue Bonds of the Corporation may make the same available in the purchase of this Stock if they desire so to do.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Aug. 14, 1860.

PROCLAMATION.—BY VIRTUE OF AND IN accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An Act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State Debt," approved Feb. 22, 1859, I, JOHN WOOD, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the 15th day of September, A. D., 1860, at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, I will pay the bonds of the State of Illinois hereinafter particularly designated in this proclamation. And by virtue and in pursuance of said law, I do further notify all whom it may concern that the interest upon each and all of said bonds will cease from the time of payment specified in this notice, to wit: from the said 15th day of September, A. D., 1860, viz.: Bonds issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to fund the arrears of interest accrued and unpaid on the public debt of the State of Illinois," approved Feb. 13, 1857, to wit: Bonds numbered 98, 99, 100, issued to the Auditor, P. A., of Illinois, in trust for State Bank of Illinois; Nos. 1427, 1551, issued to Alsop & Chauncey in trust; Nos. 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1558, issued to Ira Davenport; Nos. 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, issued to Hope & Co., of Amsterdam.

{SEAL.} In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, at Springfield, this 10th day of August, 1860.

By the Governor, JOHN WOOD.
O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE STEPHENSON SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 34 Pine-st., New-York, Aug. 18, 1860.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Stephenson Silver Mining Company will be held at their office, No. 34 Pine-st., Room No. 9, on MONDAY, the 10th day of September next. By order of the Board of Directors. J. W. HAYES, Secretary.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on the bonds of the above Company, due Aug. 15, 1860, will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place, New-York.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS

DIVIDEND
SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital	$500,000
Surplus, Aug. 1, 1860	133,584
Total	$633,584
Liabilities	$6,400

The Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual cash dividend of 4½ ₱ cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand; and also a "DIVIDEND TO POLICY-HOLDERS," of 27 ₱ cent. on the earned premium of all "Participating Policies," (according to terms of agreement,) for which scrip will be issued on 1st October next.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
T. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S OFFICE, Albany, Aug. 9, 1860. FOURTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the Twentieth day of August instant, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston, or Albany, and on the Twentieth day of September next, upon Stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Wednesday, the Twenty-second day of August inst. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD.—This Company will pay a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent, on and after the 20th day of August inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, by H. A. OAKLEY, Esq., Transfer Agent. In Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank. In Utica, at the Oneida Bank. In Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse. All others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days, will be paid at the Treasurers' office only.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Aug. 14, 1860.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO. has accumulated funds amounting to over $3,500,000 and on the 1st of January, 1860, declared a Dividend of FORTY-FIVE per cent. Dividends are annual, and are paid in cash. Papers furnished (gratis) by JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, No. 11 Wall-st., N.Y.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU, "BBH," and STITTS,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—TVF, XLT and N BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING COMPANY.
HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM,
Removed to No. 594 Broadway, New-York,
Next door above Metropolitan Hotel.
Manufacturers and dealers in Iron Railing, Farm Fences, Iron Gates, Verandahs, Iron Furniture, Castings, and general variety of Ornamented Iron Work.

ASTROLOGY!

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED Mme. PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband—also, that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at 613d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

MADAME LA MARS HAS REMOVED TO No. 168 Varick-st., near Charlton-st., where she describes all diseases which afflict humanity; will give you a bird's-eye view of your whole life, &c. Furnished rooms for lying-in women. Terms moderate.

LOAN OFFICES.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE OF J. B. & J. SIMPSON,
Founded 1822,
Nos. 25 Chatham-st. and 19 North William-st.,
Continue to Loan money in sums to suit, on
PERSONAL PROPERTY, DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—IN A GROWING village near the City. Can be had at a bargain, if applied for immediately. For particulars apply at No. 77 East 13th-st., near 4th-av., from 9 to 12 A. M.

MEDICAL.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

The Remedies are carefully prepared under the direct supervision and inspection of Prof. HUMPHREYS, in order to meet that great and long realized want of the public, namely, remedies for all the more common and simple ailments of life.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2	Cures Worm Fever, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreaux	25
9	Cures Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhea or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Mensus	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult and Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barbers' Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Ague	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, Shortening and Palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Seasickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	100
29	Cures Sore Mouth, or Stomach-ache, Cankered Mouths	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent Painful or Scalding Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms at the time; or Itching and Irritation; Pruritis	50
32	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life: Irregularities, Flashes of Heat, Palpitations, and even Disease of the Heart	100

PRICES OF CASES.

Case of twenty-eight large vials in morocco, and book	$7
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and book	5
Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and book	4
Case of fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and book	2
Case of any six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and book	1
Large case of 2-oz. vials, for planters and physicians	15

N. B.—The boxes, Nos. 1 to 15, are small size. Nos. 16 to 32, large size, and in making up a $2 or $1 case, this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial-case, no attention is necessary on this point.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

Look over the list, make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

VETERINARY HOMŒOPATHY.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, DOGS, &c.

The case contains ten specific remedies, suitable for all diseases or ailments to which domestic animals are subject, together with a complete annual of directions for use, so plain and simple that every farmer or breeder can readily use them. The remedies are put up in large one-oz. vials of liquids, and the entire set, and book, will be sold at $8. Single vials, with directions, at $1 each. Sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of price.

Price of book singly, 50 cents.

AGENTS WANTED for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address F. HUMPHREYS & CO., No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
NEW TREATMENT.

We call the especial attention of Invalids and professional readers to the only reliable work on Spermatorrhœa, &c., published. "Dr. HAMMOND's book is worth every one's owning."—*New-York Home Journal.* His System of Treatment clearly demonstrates that all affections of the Seminal, Nervous, Sexual and Urinary Organs can be treated with entire success, SAFELY and PROMPTLY, by mild and efficient means, without loss of time; being based upon strictly scientific principles, which renders failure impossible. Price $1, mailed free; small edition, 50 cents. Author's address, No. 658 Broadway, first floor, up stairs, New-York; from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français.

ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal Weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK Medical Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Genito-urinary Diseases, Physiological Researches, &c. Thirtieth edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Mailed free by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase the Doctor's invaluable work, or consult him at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening from 7 to 9, Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE FRIEND. Price $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA COMPOUND.—A permanent cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, has long been sought for, and it is only now that a medicine has been discovered which is highly prized by those persons who have used it. It is also beneficial to Scrofula and Salt Rheum. This magic exterminator is "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." At wholesale by MACY & JENKINS, No. 67 Liberty-st., New York; for sale by MILHAU & SON, No. 183 Broadway, and apothecaries generally.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

DR. WARD'S BALM OF GILEAD—THE sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices, causing nervousness, headache, weakness of the back and limbs, failure of memory, dejection, aversion to society, eyes sunk and lustreless, departure of youthful appearance and vigor. Prepared and sold by Dr. WARD, office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest periodical remedy yet discovered, infallible for the removal of the obstructions and irregularities. Office No. 483 Broadway, up stairs, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence, daily, till 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL.

A NEW DISCOVERY!!

For the retention and radical cure of HERNIA or RUPTURE, &c., "WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS and SUPPORTER," A GREAT IMPROVEMENT—CLEAN, LIGHT and PERFECTLY SURE TO HOLD. FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle, applied at No. 25 Bond-st., New-York. Descriptive pamphlets gratis. LADIES' DEPARTMENT attended by a lady.

"What is Life without Health?"
A WORD TO LADIES!

Dr. VANHEEKEREN, No. 645 Broadway, above Bleecker, attends female diseases and removes obstructions by medical and surgical treatment. Hours, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Charges moderate; advice free. His Imperial Medicine, $1. Address Box No. 3,772 New-York Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.—Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the Public Printing," passed March 5, 1846; and an act entitled "An act concerning the Laws, Journals, and Documents of the Legislature," passed May 12, 1847, the undersigned hereby give notice that they will receive sealed proposals until the 4th day of September next, at noon of that day, for executing the Printing for the Senate and Assembly, and for the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, the State Treasurer, the Attorney-General, the State Engineer and Surveyor, the Superintendent of the Bank Department, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Adjutant-General, the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, the Commissioners of the Land Office, the Canal Auditor, the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and all other printing, for any and every of the State officers, for the term of two years from the expiration of the present contract.

Separate bids will be received for the Senate, Assembly or Public Offices, or for the Printing of either of the Public Offices, the whole to be performed in the same style and execution as that furnished on the 5th March, 1846.

For the Senate and Assembly Journals, the proposals should state the price for composition, presswork, paper, pressing and folding of each signature of eight pages, 800 copies, and also for any additional number that may be required.

For the Senate and Assembly Bills, the proposals should state the price for composition, presswork, paper, pressing, folding and stitching each signature of four pages, 350 copies, ordered by either house, and the rate for one hundred additional copies of each signature that may be required—the paper to be cap writing paper of quality equal to that used for the Senate in 1846, weighing not less than 25 pounds to each ream of 17½ by 28½ inches, and the work in all respects to be executed in the same manner—the lines in each section of the bills to be numbered, and with sufficient space between them for interlining words.

For the Senate and Assembly Documents, the proposals should state the price for composition, presswork, paper, pressing, folding gathering and stitching each signature of eight pages, 800 copies, and the price for printing and furnishing not exceeding 500 additional copies; also the price for not exceeding 1,000 additional copies; also the price for not exceeding 3,000 additional copies; also the price for not exceeding 5,000 additional copies; also the price for all additional copies over 5,000. Said proposals to state a sum which the total printing for the Senate shall not exceed; also a sum which the total printing for the Assembly shall not exceed.

Each page of documents or journals must be set in Small Pica type when practicable, containing 1588 ems; but should it be necessary to put it in smaller type, or what is termed rule, or rule and figure work, the size of the page must not be reduced. When it is necessary to put the matter in tables, the work will be estimated in the same manner as though it were printed in page form, allowing 16 pages or a double signature for each sheet of 19 by 24 inches, and the allowance thus made is to include every charge. The paper to be used for the Legislative Documents and Journals must weigh at least 20 pounds to the ream of 19 by 24 inches, and the quality must be equal to the best used in printing the Senate Documents in 1846.

Samples of the blanks and other printing required for the Public Offices and the Canals may be seen at the Canal Department, and the other Departments; and the proposals must state the price by the hundred for blanks of every description used in any of the Departments.

For all printing in book or pamphlet form for any of the State Offices, or for circulars or cap or post paper, the proposals should state the price for 1000 ems for composition, restricting the estimate to the printed lines, and separately the price for paper and presswork, folding and stitching for 100 copies, and the rate per hundred for each additional hundred required.

To every proposal or bid for the performance of all or any portion of the printing above specified, (and but one proposal or bid will be received from any one person, firm, or party in interest, for the performance of the same work,) there must be annexed a guarantee, subscribed by a guarantor of sufficient ability, that the person or persons making such bid, will, if the same be accepted, enter into a contract according to the terms thereof, and give the security required by law in such case, within ten days from the time he or they shall receive notice of the acceptance of his or their bid; and to every such guarantee there must be annexed a certificate of the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney-General, Treasurer, State Engineer and Surveyor or the Judge of the County where the guarantor resides, that the guarantor is a man of property and able to make good his guarantee.

Each proposition must be sealed up with the guarantee, and directed on the outside, "Proposals for Assembly Printing" or for any other portion of the printing embraced in this notice, as the case may be; and when thus sealed up and directed, the proposition should be inclosed in a separate envelope, and directed to the undersigned, or either of them.

ALBANY, July 21, 1860.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
jy24-1awtS4

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made at the City of Albany, on the 31st day of July, 1860, the undersigned, receiver, &c., on THURSDAY, the thirtieth (30th) day of August, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, will sell at public auction, and upon the premises in the City of Albany, all the right, title and interest which the late firm of W. & J. Treadwell, Perry & Norton, or any of the said firm had, or which the undersigned, as receiver, &c., has, in and to the premises in said city, known as the Eagle Furnace, situated in Beaver, Hudson and Daniels streets, and which was occupied by said firm in their business, together with certain adjoining property leased by said firm, and occupied by them in connection with said Furnace, with the shops and buildings on said premises, and the boilers, steam engines and shafting, cupolas, machinery and fixtures therein, and the tools and implements connected therewith, and upon said premises, and used therein, in the manufacture of stoves by said late firm; the whole forming a complete establishment for the manufacture of stoves; to be sold in one parcel for cash, subject to the mortgage incumbrances on the real estate.

The undersigned will also sell at the same time and place, in pursuance of said order, and for cash, a lot of coal and iron, on hand in said Eagle furnace, and the horses, carts, harness, stable furniture, office furniture, and other property in use at said Eagle Furnace, now in his hands as receiver.

The undersigned, at the same time and place, in pursuance of the said order, will also sell all the patterns and flasks used in the said business by said late firm, and now in his hands as receiver, the same to be sold in one lot, without division.

The undersigned, at the same time and place, and in pursuance of the said order, will also sell in lots and parcels, a very large and extensive assortment of the stoves manufactured by the said late firm, now in his hands, as receiver, comprising, among others, The Economist, The Independent, The Western Oak, The West Wind, The Governor, and The Star of the North, (oval and round,) together with parlor stoves, hollow-ware, stove furniture, &c.

Catalogues may be had at the time and place of sale, or a few days previously, on application to the undersigned.

The terms of sale for the stoves, stove furniture, hollow-ware, &c., are as follows: For purchases not exceeding $500, cash; for purchases exceeding $500, and not exceeding $3,000, six months' credit, secured by notes payable at Bank in Albany, with one or more satisfactory indorser or indorsers; for purchases exceeding $3,000, and not exceeding $10,000, a credit of six, nine, and twelve months, with interest after six months, secured in like manner; for purchases exceeding $10,000, a credit of six, nine, twelve, fifteen, and eighteen months, with interest after six months, secured in like manner. Dated Albany, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1860.

JAMES C. COOK,
Receiver of the effects of the late firm of W. & J. Treadwell, Perry & Norton, Albany.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM H. SWAN IS DULY AUTHORIZED to sign our firm by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—SCHUYLER SKAATS, plaintiff, against CHARLES GRISWOLD, Julia G. Hosmer, Emily S. Griswold and Elizabeth J. Griswold, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, State of New-York, at Brooklyn, in said County, the 2d day of July, 1860, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 2, 1860.

B. SKAATS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

For CHARLES GRISWOLD, Manila, Island of Luzon, China Sea. jy17-law6wTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC WARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of George B. Ward, No. 58 2d-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of June, 1860.

ISAAC B. WARD, } Executors.
GEO. B. WARD, }
je26-law6mTu*

PRINTING MATERIALS.

TO PRINTERS.

CORTELYOU'S
NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
AND
PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,
(Established in 1823,)
No. 29 SPRUCE STREET, NEW-YORK.

The subscriber will be happy to furnish purchasers of PRINTING MATERIALS with PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL TYPES, BORDERS, RULES, &c., made from unrivaled hard metal. Also GERMANS, GREEKS, HEBREWS, and a new and elegant font of AGATE MUSIC TYPE, from which the "Musical Review" and "Friend" are now printed; with Presses, and every article required for Printing, at the very lowest price, for cash or approved paper.

Old type taken in exchange for new, at 10 cents per pound.

Second-hand Presses and Materials, and a complete Stereotype Foundry, with two Shaving Machines, for sale cheap.

Printers of newspapers, publishing this advertisement (including this note) three times before the 1st of January, 1861, and sending me one of the papers, will be paid for it in Printing Types, when they purchase, of my manufacture, four times the amount of their bill.

P. C. CORTELYOU.

TO PRINTERS.—A PRINTING-OFFICE, MATERIAL nearly new, will be sold cheaply for cash, and on convenient terms to the purchaser. Apply at No. 335 Broadway, Moffat Building, Room No. 57, between 1 and 4 o'clock P. M.

SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.
TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.

Carrying the British Mail and Government Dispatches.

The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the
NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS

CONNAUGHT	4,400 tons burthen.
LEINSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
MUNSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA	4,400 tons burthen.

The next departures will be the
PARANA, Capt. HEENAN, TUESDAY, Aug. 28, from Boston.
CONNAUGHT, Capt. LEITCH, TUESDAY, Sept. 11, from New-York.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland: First Class, $100, $90, and $75, according to stateroom accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provisions.

And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $35. Third Class, $20.

Children under 12 years half price; under one year free. Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.

Persons taking passage from New-York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.

The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass, in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegancies and conveniences.

An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain return tickets at low rates.

For freight or passage, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Sept. 15th,
The United States Mail Steamship
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 15th, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Oct. 13th.

DAILY LINE FOR
CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA
SANFORD LINE STEAMSHIPS,
From Pier No. 14 North River.
At 5 o'clock P. M., Sunday excepted.
Steamers BOSTON, DELAWARE and KENNEBEC.
Goods forwarded South and West free of Commission.
THROUGH IN TWENTY HOURS.
FREDERICK PERKINS, Agent.

STEAMER OF SEPT. 22.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
ILLINOIS,
Capt. P. E. LEFEVRE,
Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon on SATURDAY, Sept. 22, with mails, passengers and specie for England and France.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$120	Second Cabin	$60
Third Cabin, to Havre	35	To Southampton	30

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAMER OF AUGUST 25.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
ADRIATIC.

JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from pier foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, August 25, at 12 o'clock M., with mails, passengers and specie for the above ports.

For freight or passage apply at the Office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, (Room No. 4,) No. 88 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

The ADRIATIC will leave on her next voyage, SATURDAY, 6th October.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The steamship PARANA will sail from Boston viâ St. Johns, N. F., for Galway, on the 28th August.

For freight or passage apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 8.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Aug. 15.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 23.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 29.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, Sept. 5.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Sept. 12.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, jewelry, specie, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—THREE STEAMERS A WEEK—U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—After Saturday, August 18, there will be dispatched, three steamers a week, commencing with the COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, on TUESDAY, August 21; to be succeeded by the MARION, Capt. FOSTER, on THURSDAY, August 23; and the JAMES ADGER, Capt. ADAMS, on SATURDAY, August 25. Rates of passage with through tickets as follows: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, Ga., $21; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charleston, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The Adams Express Co.'s Great Southern Express, is carrier on the steamers of this line. The Express Agents South will give information as to sailing-days, fare, &c.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., calling at Old Point Comfort to land passengers.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburgh, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $12.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship R. C. CUYLER, Capt. F. CROCKER, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 23, at 4 P. M.

Passengers to Savannah, $15; through tickets to New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50, including carriage fare in Savannah.

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

The HUNTSVILLE succeeds on Saturday, Aug. 25.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANDER, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock, M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $80; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on TUESDAY, Aug. 21, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places:

To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $30; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $21; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 50; Knoxville, $26 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.

For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf at Jersey City on

SATURDAY	Sept. 15
MONDAY	Oct. 15
MONDAY	Nov. 12
Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 376 Grand-st., N. Y., and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver and tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.

VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, has removed to No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

GARAPHENE OIL AND PAINT CO. ARE now prepared to furnish Oil, superior in its quality to camphene. F. PAGE, W. VAN WYCK, 103 Fulton-st.

STEAMBOATS.

NO DUST. NO COAL GAS.

FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (Zerega's Dock.)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James-slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

AUGUST, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean House and Long Branch.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, Aug. 20, 6½ P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 19, 4½ P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 21, 7 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 20, 10½ A. M.
	Tuesday, Aug. 21, 11 A. M.

Fare 35 cents. Local River fare 10 cents.

AUGUST, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, BRANCH PORT AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Little Silver and Ocean Port, every day, Sundays excepted.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Sunday, Aug. 19, 8 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 20, 6¼ A. M.
Monday, Aug. 20, 4½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 21, 6½ A. M.

Fare, 35 cents. Local river fare, 10 cents.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after July 2, 1860, the steamers FLUSHING and ENOCH DEAN will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:

LEAVE FLUSHING.

Flushing,	7:45, stopping at College Point.
Enoch Dean,	9:00, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing,	1:00, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Enoch Dean,	3:00, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing,	5:15, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.

RETURNING, LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET.

Flushing,	9:30, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Dean,	1:00, stopping at College Point.
Flushing,	4:00, stopping at College Point.
Dean,	5:00, stopping at College Point.
Flushing,	6:45, stopping at College Point.

Sunday Schools, Picnics and Excursion Parties taken at reduced rates, on application to the undersigned, at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. daily. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

CAMP MEETING.—THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN Duyvil Navigation Company's steamer TIGER, or TRUMPETER, will leave the Century House Landing, near Kings Bridge, for the Camp Meeting at Sing Sing, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 23, and 24, touching at each of the Harlem River Landings, 86th-st., (Yorkville,) Amos-st., 30th-st., (North River.) Manhattanville, 152d-st., (Carmansville,) Tubby Hook and Spuyten Duyvil. Leaving Century House at 6:30; Harlem, 7; 86th-st., 7:30; and Amos-st., at 8:30 A. M.

Fare from Harlem and vicinity 50 cents; from Amos-st. 25 cents.

Returning, will leave Sing Sing at 4 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, MILTON AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat ALIDA will leave Jay-st. Pier daily at 8:30 A. M., (touching at 30th-st.,) arriving at Poughkeepsie at 1 P. M., leaving Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.; returning to the City at 6:30 P. M. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, or any point West, can make sure connection at Poughkeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare 75 cents.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL, CONNECTING with stages to Lake Mahopac and Mohegan. The AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY DAY, at 8 A. M., landing and fare as follows: at Yonkers, Hastings and Dobb's Ferry. Fare to Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw and Grassy Point, 25 cents. Verplanck's and Peekskill, 40 cents. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1¼ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.) and 30th-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—FARE, 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave Oliver-slip, East River, every day, at 12 o'clock noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt W. S. HAVENS, having elegant state-rooms and other accommodations, all new, will leave Pier No. 32, James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

FOR BRIGEPORT—DAILY LINE—THE steamer JOHN BROOKS will leave Peck-slip every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 1 P. M., arriving in Bridgeport in time for the cars of the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Fare, 50 cents. Freight taken. T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents, No. 113 South-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. Seventy-five cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, MIDDLETOWN, &c.—Direct viâ steamboat and railroad, at regular hours, and no detentions from low water. Lee advertisement in railroad column of this paper.

FARE TO YONKERS, 10 CENTS—HASTINGS and Dobbs' Ferry 20 cents; Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, 25 cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON will run daily through the season, leaving Amos-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½; Spring-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾; pier No. 4 North River, at 10, 1 and 4. Fare, with a return ticket, 25 cents.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50, Deck $1.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELsea, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay-st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from Pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for baths.

RAILROADS.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

On and after July 9, the steamboats TAMINEND and ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. Wharf (north side) at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting with cars at Port Monmouth. Returning, will leave Long Branch at 6½ A. M., 8½ A. M., and 6½ P. M. The ALICE PRICE will make an extra trip EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 6 P. M., from foot of Robinson-st., meeting an extra train for Long Branch and other stations.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE TO ALBANY $2.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams' Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M., and 8:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 2:30, 4 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15, from White-st. depôt; for Croton Falls, from 26th-st. depôt, 8:45 A. M., stopping at Williams' Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, from 26th-st. depôt, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above—(this train runs to Millerton every Saturday evening;) for Albany, from 26th-st. depôt, 10:15 A. M., Express Mail train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams' Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 6 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, stopping at all stations north of Fordham, 6 A. M.; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25; Croton Falls, P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains. JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Through Express trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping-car train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included;) Way trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M., from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Summer arrangement for pleasure travel. Trains leave 26th-st. station as follows:

10:15 A. M.—Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, Lake George, Lebanon Springs and Lake Mahopac, connecting at Albany with New-York Central Railroad for Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, and all places West. Also, with trains for Saratoga and all points North.

8:15 A. M.—For Croton Falls, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls with Stages for Lake Mahopac.

4:30 P. M.—For Dover Plains, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls, with stages for Lake Mahopac.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M. for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and Principal stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. for Piermont and Sufferns; 9 A. M. for Piermont. Leaves Sufferns at 6:50 A. M. and 7 P. M., and Piermont 6:15 and 7:40 A. M., and 3:40 and 8:15 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New City and Haverstraw.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt-st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatoong, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train, at 5:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M., arriving in New-York at 8:35.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:46 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION of two Trustees of the Rockland Cemetery Association will be held at the office of the President, Charles Gould, Esq., No. 63 Wall-st., on THURSDAY, the 23d of August instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Poll to be open from 10 to 11 o'clock.

E. H. LORD, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, August 16, 1860.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Under the personal supervision of P. T. BARNUM.
BEST VENTILATED LECTURE ROOM
In the world, and delightfully cool and pleasant.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
THE GIANT BABY!
ALBINO FAMILY!
WHAT IS IT?
LIVING SKELETON,
All of which the Management is compelled to remove, to give room to
OTHER BRILLIANT ATTRACTIONS.

Those who have not seen these living wonders can have no idea how great curiosities they are. They must see them soon, or they will be forever too late. They will be on exhibition at all hours, day and evening, together with the

LADY WITH LONG HAIR,
Flowing gracefully over her shoulders and back, and
TRAILING ON THE FLOOR AS SHE WALKS,
THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA LION,
The only animal of the kind ever seen in the Atlantic States, and the most extraordinary creature living. He weighs 1,000 lbs., eats 60 lbs. fish daily, and requires 16 barrels of sea water every 24 hours.
FINEST AQUARIA IN THE WORLD!
Filled with BEAUTIFUL LIVING FISH, LIVING SEAL, &c., as
ANGEL FISH, RED SNAPPERS, &c., &c.
THE FAMOUS "LIGHTNING" CALCULATOR,
MONSTER SNAKES, FORTUNE TELLER,
BABY ANACONDAS, HAPPY FAMILY,
GREAT VARIETY OF NEW WAX FIGURES,
Including that of TOMMY, of the JAPANESE EMBASSY.
Engaged for one week, the celebrated
WREN FAMILY,
A COMPANY OF JUVENILE COMEDIANS,
Of twelve youthful performers, who have elicited the
HIGHEST ENCOMIUMS OF THE PRESS
And the public in every part of this country. They will
APPEAR EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING
This week, in a great variety of DANCES, DUETTS, COMIC SONGS, OPERETTAS, DRAMAS, &c., &c.
All these, besides all the Wonders and Novelties of the Museum collection, which embrace not less than
850,000 CURIOSITIES,
From every part of the world, are all, yes,
ALL TO BE SEEN FOR 25 CENTS.
Children under 10 years, 15 cents.
MUSEUM OPEN FROM 7 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.
Lecture Room Performances at 3 and 7¾ o'clock P. M.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, Aug. 21,
PROFESSOR ANDERSON
PROFESSOR ANDERSON
PROFESSOR ANDERSON
PROFESSOR ANDERSON
IN HIS
ENCHANTED
ENCHANTED
ENCHANTED
ENCHANTED
PSYCHOMANTHEUM,
PSYCHOMANTHEUM,
PSYCHOMANTHEUM,
PSYCHOMANTHEUM,
("Venisse in Psychomantheum,")
Cicero—Tuscul. ad Devin.
In which, surrounded by magic influences,
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,
The world-renowned
GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH
GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH
GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH
AND
COSMOPOLITAN MONARCH OF ALL MAGICIANS,
COSMOPOLITAN MONARCH OF ALL MAGICIANS,
COSMOPOLITAN MONARCH OF ALL MAGICIANS,
WHOSE
EMPHATIC SUCCESS,
EMPHATIC SUCCESS,
EMPHATIC SUCCESS,
EMPHATIC SUCCESS,
EMPHATIC SUCCESS,
LAST EVENING
Marked with
TORNADOES OF APPLAUSE,
TORNADOES OF APPLAUSE,
TORNADOES OF APPLAUSE,
TORNADOES OF APPLAUSE,
TORNADOES OF APPLAUSE,
Ratified to a
NIGHT IN WONDER WORLD,
NIGHT IN WONDER WORLD,
NIGHT IN WONDER WORLD,
NIGHT IN WONDER WORLD,
NIGHT IN WONDER WORLD,
Being the greatest of all entertainments.
Secure seats at the Box-Office during the day. Office open from 8 till 4.
Admission, 50 cents. Upper Circle, 25 cents.
Matinée TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 2 P. M.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager	Mr. Joseph Jefferson
Stage Manager	Mr. James Simmonds
Musical Director	Mr. Thomas Baker
Scenic Artist	J. E. Hayes | Prompter ... T. S. Gling

CONTINUED SUCCESS.
TUESDAY, Aug. 21,
And every evening till further notice,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Mrs. JOHN WOOD	as	Florence
Mr. JOS. JEFFERSON	as	Asa Trenchard
Mr. E. A. SOTHERN	as	Lord Dundreary
Mr. COULDOCK	as	Murcott
Mr. PETERS	as	Binney
Mr. T. BURNETT	as	Coyle
Mr. STODDART	as	Sir Edward
Mrs. CHANFRAU	as	Eugenia
Mrs. VINING	as	Mrs. Mountchesington
Miss JEFFERSON	as	Augusta
and		
Miss SARA STEVENS	as	Mary Meredith

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY BY HAYES.
AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,
By THOMAS BAKER,
Will be performed every evening.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commencing at 8 precisely.
Seats may be secured one week in advance.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK
OF
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
TUESDAY—TOODLES NIGHT.
TOODLES FOR THE LAST TIME.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, August 21,
THE TOODLES.
TIMOTHY TOODLES ... Mr. FLORENCE
After which,
WORKING THE ORACLE.
Polly Sparkall, (assuming six characters,) Mrs. Florence
Fred Fitzgig, (assuming five characters,) Mr. Florence
TO-MORROW,
THE KNIGHT OF ARVA.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.
R. M. HOOLEY, S. C. CAMPBELL, and GEO. H. GRIFFIN, Proprietors.
Unquestionably the most talented troupe in existence, at HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Garden.
SECOND WEEK. CROWDED HOUSES.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 20, and every evening, all the newest features of Ethiopian Minstrelsy, with Burlesque, Opera, Comedy, Tragedy and Farce, by the great stars, Birch, Unsworth, Eugene, Campbell, Griffin, Olveiria, Hooley, Donniken, Mellville, Reeves, Ashe, &c., &c., ending each evening with a new and laughable afterpiece. For full particulars, see programme. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission, 25c.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
NO. 548 BROADWAY.
This magnificent collection, open DAY and EVENING, and contains
SOHN'S great painting of
"DIANA SURPRISED AT THE BATH."
STEINBRUCK'S great painting of
"THE ADORATION OF THE MAGI."
BECKUS' great painting of
"THE REAPERS' RETURN HOME,"
with over one hundred and twenty choice PAINTINGS and STATUES. Admission 25 cents.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors ... Messrs. G. L. Fox & J. W. Lingard
TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 21,
The performance will commence with
HEBREW SON.
After which, RAFFÆLLE, THE REPROBATE.
Concluding with
HERCULES, KING OF CLUBS.

STRANGERS IN THE CITY SHOULD NOT fail to visit the PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET and MUSEUM of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway. Here may be seen (admission free) busts and casts from the heads of many of the most distinguished and notorious men of the age—Statesmen, Orators, Philosophers, Murderers, Thieves, &c., &c. Complete Phrenological Delineations of Character with full descriptions given when desired.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL-PAINTINGS,
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell excursion Tickets during the Summer, through this region; commencing June 9. Fare for the entire Excursion $7 50. Tickets good for ten days. Leave Cortlandt-st. at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. Leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Apply for tickets at either place. For further information, apply to H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY."—THE COMmodious, safe and fast steamer CROTON, Capt. R. S. HOFFMIRE, assisted by Capt. NATHAN ANDERSON, Jr., having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY during the season, leaving James-slip, E. R., at 7¼ A. M.; Broome-st., E. R., 7¾; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., N. R., 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine Cotillion Band on board; also, refreshments, bait and fishing tackle supplied. Fare for the excursion 50 cents, affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands, and Fortifications.

EARLY MORNING EXCURSION TO THE CHOLERA BANKS.—Sea steamer HUNTRESS, Capt. J. DUVALL, will make an early morning excursion to the Cholera Banks on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Aug. 22, leaving Jackson-st. at 1½ A. M.; Peck-slip, 2 o'clock A. M., precisely. Bait will be furnished gratis. Lines and refreshments can be had on board. Fare $2.

WALTER D. C. BOGGS,
JOSEPH DUVALL.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A SORREL HORSE, ABOUT 15½ hands high, sound and kind in every respect, suitable for express or carriage, sold for want of use; may be seen at the express office, No. 168 Broadway, between 1 and 2 P. M. this day. Apply to Mr. SNOW. Price, $180. No deviation whatever.

DONKEY FOR SALE—TOGETHER WITH A good wagon, cart, and two sets of harness; he is perfectly gentle to drive or under the saddle, and is just suited for a family of children, having always been used for that purpose. Apply at BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.'S, No. 237 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A CARRIAGE, FOR TWO HORSES, (a landau,) of Lawrence make, and in good condition, being but little used. Also, two harnesses. Apply to JAMES McKNIGHT, Stables Nos. 29 and 31 West 13th-st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND WAGONS FOR SALE.—200 wagons and carriages of all kinds; also, grocers', express and business wagons of all kinds, selling off cheap. Also, 50 horses, fast trotters. No. 184 Fulton-av. and No. 10 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

STATE POLITICS.

ALBANY GOSSIP ON MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

The One Topic—The Democratic Party—Confusion to grow into Fusion—Who will Go On and who will Go Off—How they can do it—A Bomb-shell among the Republicans—The Kingsland Claim—The Creditor made Debtor—The Newspaper Express—Its Ups and Downs—Political Pilgrims going to their Mecca.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 20, 1860.

Of course every man and his wife is just now talking politics—talking up and talking down candidates. It's a perfect millenium for every man and his wife, for no matter how diversified the tastes, no matter how discordant the views of every man and his wife may be, it would be an odd kind of a man and his wife that would not find one or more to suit among the multiplicity of would-be's.

THE DEMOCRATS.

The Democratic Party, beforehand in presenting names, has published to the world a sense of danger—for in choosing, it has looked not to who could be nominated, but to who will get votes. It has dug down to an almost forgotten strata of honesty, brought up its best and purest, and put them forth as standard-bearers. When the Democratic Party goes below the scum and froth, you may be sure they want a leader for a forlorn hope—one that *may* win, when the chances are ten to one against him. They never want that kind when the battle is easy and the victory sure. I look, therefore, upon the nomination of KELLY as an admission of weakness with a hope of strength.

WHAT THEY WILL DO.

I speak of the Democratic Party as the "first person singular." For why? Because I am convinced that on State issues there is to be but one party—one and indivisible—presenting but one ticket. The "make up" of the two tickets now ostensibly representing the BRECKINRIDGE and DOUGLAS factions, affords internal evidence that they are destined to the dissecting board. BRADY was never ambitious, you know, of standing up to be knocked down. He tried it once, and has ever since manifested a growing respect for regular nominations, and a profound disgust for that kind of chivalry which finds delight in battling wind-mills. You may depend upon it, he will at an early day send a message that "Barkis is willin" to "sacrifice himself on the altar of unanimity." Judge ALLEN is now on the bench. To be a candidate he must resign, for by the Constitution every vote cast for him is void, so long as he retains his ermine. He is fond of the position he occupies—was elected by a unanimous vote in a district where the Republican majority counts by thousands—and will not leave one good place for a remote chance of another. He, too, will be willing to make things harmonious—for besides that he likes to be the Judge, he is too poor to be a Lieutenant-Governor. So the way is clear for one ticket, so far as Messrs. BRADY and ALLEN go. WM. W. WRIGHT, the Soft nominee for Canal Commissioner, is accessible under all circumstances. He can make a "give or take" bargain as quick as the next man. He will arrange all the detail with JAYCOX, while the others are talking generalities. Of course, the gentleman down in Kings, who is the Hard candidate for State Prison Inspector, would never think of running against RHODES, an editor, a clever fellow, and more thoroughly acquainted with the politics and politicians of the State than any other man in nomination.

HOW THEY WILL DO IT.

So you see how I make up the ticket—Sandwiching VIDE and JAYCOX between KELLY and RHODES. But you will say there is too much "hard ham" for the "soft bread and mustard." Never you mind about that. It is "half-and-half," and this time the Softs mean to be liberal. It is this liberality that makes me confident of an eventual fusion of the two tickets. In the first place there is "the way" provided in the authority to give and take vested by the two Conventions in their respective State Committees. In the second place there needs but "the will," and this is to be brought about by the new compound double-lever action of "liberality" to which the Softs are now devoting themselves. If you have noticed the *Atlas* lately, you have noticed that it has but the one question for the BRECKINRIDGE men. It is all the while asking, "What do you want?" It knows full well that the leaders of one faction cannot keep their dogs in the leash when the leaders of the other side hold out tempting baits of fair fresh meat. In other words, the masses of the Hunkers, if the Softs offer two on the ticket—and those two really the most important positions—cannot be prevented from acting in concert. The leaders may snarl and growl, and fight off, but they will be driven on, and they can't help themselves. There is nothing so "crushes out" personal feeling and reduces leaders to the necessity of caving, as a fair semblance and a plausible offer. The Softs have no words of censure—no animosity. They are catching flies with molasses, this time, and depend upon it, their platter is already well sprinkled with Hards.

HOW MUCH THEY WILL DO.

Don't understand me as foreshadowing any combination on the electoral ticket. I don't think the Softs even care to win on that. They don't see any hope of success, even if they do unite, and besides it is their game to save the State offices, if possible, while they give the electors to "Old ABE." The fact is, RICHMOND, airing in the infected district of the West, and CASSIDY, with his old Free-Soil instincts, don't relish the load imposed upon them at Charleston and Baltimore. They want their Southern brethren to learn "bearance and forbearance," and as one of them says, there is no way to do that but to "raise hell and break things." They want to show the South two facts. First, the relative strength of Pro-Slavery and Anti-Slavery, as manifest in the votes cast for BRECKINRIDGE and DOUGLAS; and, second, the power of Conservatism, as typified in the election of the Democratic State ticket. Heaven will be implored, earth overrode, and the lower regions invoked to effect this result. I have talked with scores of the Softs, and they are all one way—gentle, winning, conciliatory and plausible. They "stoop to conquer," and whatever is reasonable, or unreasonable, will be awarded the Hards (on the State ticket) to get their votes. And they will get them, DICKINSON, TUCKER and MCMAHON to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE REPUBLICANS—WHAT'S THE NEWS?

There is a hubbub in the Republican camp—a hubbub as is a hubbub. It was in commotion last week. It has been stirred up like a swarm of bees, this morning, by the onslaught made by "ye Philosopher of the *Tribune* on Mr. WEED, of the *Journal*. Like the old man with his ashes, I couldn't "do the subject justice" if I should try, so I prudently abstain from "letting on," waiting for a clearing-up of the storm to make a report of the killed and wounded.

A CLAIM AGAINST THE STATE.

For some years the ears of the Legislature of the State have been buzzed with a claim for damages suffered and endured by Mr. JACOB D. KINGSLAND, for and on account of a contract he had with the State for the labor and hire of convicts in the Clinton Prison, and for workshops and machinery wherewith the State agreed to supply him, and wherein in that respect it failed. Mr. KINGSLAND estimated his loss at $105,000, no cents—the same figures that make up the Japanese swindle representing the amount of Mr. KINGSLAND's pecuniary suffering. In 1859 the Legislature passed "An act for the relief of JACOB D. KINGSLAND," wherein it was provided that THEODORE M. POMEROY of Cayuga, VICTOR C. SPENCER of Essex, and WELLS S. DICKINSON, of Franklin, should be Commissioners to hear the *pros* and *cons* of the claim, and award such recompettse as them might seem proper, etc., etc., etc., as is more fully set forth in the act. The Commission met, heard testimony, and were rushing to a decision, when Mr. POMEROY took French leave—in other words, left for Cayuga. He had discovered that all three were necessary to a legal finding. He found the finding of his assaciates was not likely to be in accordance with his views, and so he quietly took himself away, and thereafter declined the honor of their company. Messrs. SPENCER and DICKINSON, however, went on and entered upon judgment in favor of KINGSLAND to the amount of $59,0000, (there were some odd cents, but I disremember the numerals.) The Commissioners gave Mr. KINGSLAND judgment, but the Comptroller beat him on the execution, by refusing to pay. He adopted Mr. POMEROY's construction of the statute—that all three were necessary to a legal decision.

WHAT CAME OF IT.

Last Winter Mr. KINGSLAND applied to the Legislature for another act, and it was passed, giving a majority of the Commission jurisdiction. This time the Governor appointed as Commissioners, Hon. GEORGE LAMONT of Niagara, JOHN WILKINSON of Onondaga, and JAMES C. CURTIS of Sullivan, all of them outside of the Prison District, and therefore supposed to be out of the reach of local influences. The Commission closed its labors last Saturday. Mr. POMEROY verified the old couplet, that

"He who fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day."

By appearing as counsel for the State, to resist the claim. The finding of this second Commission is that,

Mr. Kingsland owes the State	$26,210 86
The State owes Mr. Kingsland	18,400 00
Balance in favor of the State	$7,810 86

Instead of $59,000 for KINGSLAND, as found by the first Commission, and $105,000 as claimed by KINGSLAND himself.

AN ODOROUS COMPARISON.

Don't you wish the figures of the Japanese swindle might be twisted about in the same way? It would be novel—would it not—to have a verdict against BOOLE, VAN TINE & Co. for $7,810 86? You Yorkers have little relish for State Commissions. Don't you think such a Commission as LAMONT's would reconcile you to the breed? I forgot to say that previous to hearing the case, KINGSLAND and the State entered into a stipulation to abide the result—so there is no appeal.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

For scarce six months past, we have been enjoying the luxury of your morning papers with our coffee and muffins. I had got to known when my steak was done to a turn by the whistle of SHEAR's Express, and simultaneously came on the table my half-pound of sirloin and your DAILY TIMES. It was a tough steak that did not go down with such a relish.

IT IS LIKELY TO FAIL.

I am alarmed this morning by a rumor that in a short time I shall "get no more" the DAILY TIMES with the boil in the morning, but must be content to take it with the roast in the afternoon. I ask for the reason—what a passion we have for reasons, when our muffins are cut off—and am told that "it is along of the Central Road, sir, which, sir, won't take the papers on, sir, and so it's no use bringing them up here, sir, when they can't go on, sir." I don't exactly see why "its no use bringing them up here, sir, when they can't go on," until I am told that "it don't pay," and then I do comprehend why "it's no use, sir."

WHY IT FAILS.

Then I fall afoul of the Central, and want to know why "they can't go on?" And now I am told, that from the commencement of Mr. SHEAR's great enterprise, he has had to encounter the hostility of the Central Road. The very first day he was admonished that he must be "on time," for that the connecting train on the Central would not give him one second leeway. And ever since they have stood watch in hand, with a signal to leave when the second hand touched the hour for departure.

Some few days since, advantage was taken by the Central of some trouble of Mr. SHEAR's. His contract stopped, and notice was given that hereafter his packages would not be taken by the 7½ o'clock train. And so, as it will not pay to run to this point without immediate connections West, I do not see how Mr. SHEAR can do otherwise than stop his lightning express on the Hudson River Road.

WHY THE CENTRAL KILLS IT.

And what reason has the Central for standing in the way of an enterprise that has so proved its usefulness? The most narrow and selfish that was ever known. The local Presses "here, there and everywhere," on the line of the road, finding themselves supplanted by the metropolitan journals, made common cause against SHEAR, and with the greatest unanimity brought their batteries to bear upon the management of the Central, and the management of the Central has been found to capitulate.

You will ask how a corporation could be so made to do violence to those laws of trade which gave it existence, and which give it life and prosperity. I will tell you. This great corporation is more or less before the legislature of the State. It is grasping, and it wants favor over rivals. This brings it before the legislature as a plaintiff. It has been more or less mixed up in politics. This awakens animosities, and attacks, and it is thus brought before the legislature as a defendant. In either case it wants friends, apologists, advocates in the local purses. Heretofore it has found them, and has obtained favors and repulsed enemies therebg.

When the Shear Express began to encroach upon the land and tenements of the local papers, they made fight as against a common enemy—giving notice upon the Central that if they aided and abetted SHEAR, they must expect war to the knife in the next legislature, and war thereafter evermore. Against this energetic remonstrance the Central gave way, and adopted the extraordinary rule of refusing to carry newspapers, even at the highest price paid for express matter, and at prices far greater than they charge for carrying passengers. I suppose there is no legal remedy. They have a legal right to refuse to carry freight on their passenger trains, and of that legal right they have seen fit to avail themselves. But there certainly must be a public opinion strong enough to make the Directors feel that they are doing violence to the enterprise of the great City, and seriously impairing the prosperity of their road.

THE REPUBLICANS EN ROUTE.

Many of the delegates to the Republican State Convention are in town to-day. They universally talk MORGAN, with however, a liberal interlarding of "buts" and "ifs," and some with "a protest." But the general drift appears to be for a renomination.

PAUL.

Thurlow Weed in Reply to Horace Greeley.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The *Tribune* has our thanks for making its warfare open, direct and manly. With bitterness in its heart for four years, of which we were unconscious, the Editor of the *Tribune* had us at disadvantage. It is a relief, instead of crossing palms in supposed friendship, to meet an enemy "face to face."

Every charge against us in relation to the Brooklyn Ferry question, has been pronounced false, and in so repelling them, we pronounced "Alderman DAYTON, if correctly reported, an unmitigated liar." That Alderman has since disavowed a part of the "report," and qualified his charges.

We now pronounce the carefully prepared and *reiterated* charges in the *Tribune* not only equally false, but destitute of the semblance of truth.

That a check or checks, for any amount of money, was ever deposited with any "agent" of ours, or with any one with our consent, knowledge or contrivance, directly or indirectly, IS FALSE.

That we were "privy, and for a time tacitly consenting" to any such arrangement as stated by the *Tribune*, IS FALSE.

That any such interview as described by Alderman DAYTON, and charged in the *Tribune*, with Mr. STRANAHAN, IS FALSE.

Early in the Session Mr. STRANAHAN explained to us the condition of Brooklyn ferries and the object and effect of Mr. SPINOLA's bill. We took about the view of it that the *Tribune* now entertains, and told him that we would oppose its passage. But neither then nor subsequently, had we any pecuniary interest in it.

When applied to early, by no "Agent" of ours, but by an Agent of Alderman DAYTON, to take his money, we peremptorily refused it. The application was renewed, subsequently, by three different persons, (the amount each time increased,) and always promptly declined.

The *Tribune* does not know who is referred to by Mr. DAYTON as "Mr. WEED's Agent," but it "cannot help noting that Mr. WEED has not demanded the name of that Agent." We have not "demanded the name of that agent simply because no such agency existed. But we take occasion to say the *Tribune does know* the "name" of Alderman DAYTON's "Agent," and that if the *Tribune* demands it, the name will be given, together with particulars not "mentioned in the bill."

In conclusion, therefore, we repeat, that every charge and specification made by Alderman DAYTON, the New-York *Express* and the New-York *Tribune*, in connection with the Brooklyn ferries, personally injurious to us, are coined calumnies.

Other portions of the *Tribune's* assault require attention, but we have not now leisure or room for a treply.

Two years ago, when the Editor of the *Tribune* was accustomed to greet us in friendship and sit at our table, his *Tribune* contained an article charging us with having made a large amount of money ($20,900, we believe,) discreditably, out of emigrants at the Castle Garden. The facts in the case were, that we had devoted the best part of eight months' time, and over $1,000 in money, to the establishment of Castle Garden, as a safe and comfortable home for emigrants, without ever receiving, directly or indirectly, one dollar or dime in return for time or money. But we out-lived that calumny, as we have out-lived others, and as—if spared—we shall outlive the Brooklyn Ferry falsehoods.

Though a great relief to have the *Tribune* an *avowed* instead of a *masked* enemy, we shall aim in whatever may occur, to save our Party from damage. Though asking neither favor nor quarter, we may, if the cause requires it, forego or postpone the quarrel. But in time the arrows of our assailant will be returned.

The Storm at the South.

LOSS OF LIFE—SHIPWRECK—NARROW ESCAPE.

The New-Orleans papers of the 15th and 16th give additional details of the recent severe storm. The following is a list of those who perished at Proctorville:

Mrs. AMEDEE FAGOT and six children, (colored,) 7; three children of THOMAS LIMERICK, 3; Mrs. NICHOLAS and three children, 4; child of ANTHONY BAYON, 1; Mr. WELLS, 1; Mr. CAMBRE, keeper of lighteouse, 1; JOHN REED, Railroad Company's watchman, 1. Total—18.

Mr. CURRIEL, who was reported to be lost, floated on a door through the night, and succeeded in reaching the land in the morning. Many other narrow escapes are reported.

At the Southwest Pass, a number of new buildings were swept away, and with them eleven negroes. Mr. ANDREW CARR lost three children at Grand Prairie. Sixteen lives were lost in attempting to cross the river; among them are J. BARROIS and family, and ANTOINE MOUSTACHE and family.

At Plaguemines Parish, inquests had been held upon six bodies.

The steamer *Young* was lost off Pascagoula on the night of Saturday the 11th. The crew, consisting of four white men—including Mr. WM. MCRAE, brother of Gov. JOHN J. MCRAE, of Mississippi; Gen. C. J. MCRAE, of Mobile, lately a member of the Mississippi State Senate—and four negroes, went down with the vessel. Capt. YOUNG succeeded in getting upon a raft, annd was carried out to sea beyond sight of land. At the expiration of twenty-one hours, the schooner *Hornet*, from New-Orleans for Pensacola, hove in sight, sent a boat alongside and took him on board, four miles from land.

—Mr. Gough, the temperance advocate, delivered his last lecture in Exeter Hall on the 7th inst., and was to leave for the United States in the steamer of the 11th.

—Dr. Greenhow, of London, is preparing for the press a work entitled "Diphtheria, its History and Treatment." The volume, it is believed, will be an important contribution to medical science. Such a work is very much needed.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CONSOLIDATION OF WIDE-AWAKE CLUBS.—In view of the fact that the various Wide-Awake Clubs of this City have heretofore acted without unison, it occurred to certain members of the organization that it would be advantageous to have a consolidation of the fraternity under a general government, so that all could be called out on parade if necessity should require. The second preliminary meeting to effect this object was held at No. 618 Broadway last evening, SILAS B. DUTCHER acting as Chairman, and Messrs. GAVIT and TUCKER as Secretaries. Three delegates were received from each of the Wide-Awake Clubs and the Ward associations, with the exception of the Second, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-second Wards. Two sets of delegates were received from both the Nineteenth Ward and the Rail-Splitters battalion. After a very long and tedious debate, the meeting decided to receive delegates from all organizations present, regardless of there being more than one in each Ward. This course was emphatically necessary, in order to include all the working Republicans, and was adopted by an overwhelming majority. Messrs. Ritterhand, Ward, Gillespie, Van Orden, Gavit, Jackson and Tucker, were appointed a Committee to draft a constitution and by-laws. After due deliberation the Committee reported that the name of the Society be the "Republican Wide-Awake General Committee of the City and County of New-York; that the officers be a President, two Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretary, Sergeant-at-Arms, and a Marshal; that three delegates be received from each ward association, and each independent Wide-Awake Club having fifty members or more; that no general parade be ordered without the sanction of the Committees. The various recommendations of the Committee were taken up section by section. The meeting decided that independent clubs, to be entitled to representation, should have at least thirty members in uniform, and adjourned at a late hour.

THE NEW POST-OFFICE REGULATIONS.—In the slowest official departments of the City, even in the Postmaster's department, we are improving slowly, but not the less surely. The Postmaster has issued the following order for the government of the Carrier's department, from which it will be seen that collections and deliveries are made at the mail stations seven times a day, and collections from the lamp-post boxes four times a day:

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1860.

The wagons and messengers of the Carriers' Department leave this office for the upper stations at the hours following, stopping at the intermediate stations: 6:30 A. M., arriving at the upper stations at 7:15 A. M.; 7 A. M., arriving at 8:05 A. M.; 10 A. M., arriving at 10:45 A. M.; 11 A. M., arriving at 12 M.; 12:30 P. M., arriving at 1:15 P. M.; 3 P. M., arriving at 3:45 P. M.; 3:30 P. M., arriving at 4:30 P. M. Wagons and messengers leave the upper stations for this office at the hours following, stopping at the intermediate stations: 7:35 A. M., arriving at this office at 8:40 A. M.; 9:30 A. M., arriving at 10:45 A. M.; 11 A. M., arriving at 12 M.; 1:30 P. M., arriving at 2:30 P. M.; 2:20 P. M., arriving at 3:25 P. M.; 4 P. M., arriving at — P. M.; 7 P. M., arriving at 8 P. M.

Letters deposited in the street boxes are taken to the nearest station. The mail letters are forwarded to this office. The City letters are exchanged between the stations for delivery, without coming to the main office.

Collections are made from lamp-post boxes four times a day, commencing at the following hours:

8 A. M., 10 A. M., 1½ P.M. and 9 P.M. On Sunday, the 9 P. M. collection only is made. There are four deliveries a day by carriers, commencing at the hours following: 8½ A.M., 11½ A.M., 1½ P.M. and 3½ P. M.

JOHN A. DIX, P. M.

By and bye, we shall do better. In London a letter is delivered, within a six mile radius of the General Post-office, from any branch office whatever, within two hours of its deposit. Six times a day, instead of four, would place the Old Dutch Church almost on a footing with St. Martin's le Grand.

THE WORK OF THE BUREAU OF SANITARY INSPECTION.—The following is a schedule of the work in the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection in the abatement of nuisances, cleaning the streets, &c., for the week ending Aug. 18:

Abatement of Nuisances.

Complaints of Nuisances, &c., received	194
Notices served	174
Abatement of nuisances, under notice	229
Sinks and water closets cleaned	262
Number of loads of night-soil removed from the City limits	1,150
No. of dead horses removed from City limits	67
No. of dead cows removed from City limits	3
No. of dead dogs and other small animals removed from City limits	560
No. of barrels of offal removed from City limits	3,600

Unsound and Diseased Meats, Fish, &c., Seized and Removed from the City.

Beef, number of pounds	3,650
Veal, number of pounds	590
Fish, number of pounds	1,570
Poultry, number of pounds	1,325
Other meats, number of pounds	1,170
Sheep and goats	8

Street Cleaning.

No. of laborers employed	257
No. of carts employed	284
No. of loads of ashes and garbage removed	7,802
No. of loads of street dirt, filth, &c., removed	3,940
Amount earned by sweepers	$1,069 87
Amount earned by dirt cartmen	763 94
Amount earned by ash cartmen	1,793 42
Total amount	$3,627 23

SUSPENDED WORK IN THE CROTON DEPARTMENT.—The work of laying the new four-feet pipe between the receiving and distributing reservoirs is still suspended. Since the return of the Mayor, the Croton Board have addressed to him a communication, asking him whether in view of the fact that the Board of Aldermen had now concurred in the action of the Councilmen, he would hold the same views as expressed in his letter of July 26, viz., that he would not withhold his signature from warrants drawn in payment of work done. To this the Mayor replied on Saturday through his clerk, inquiring whether a contract for this work had ever been awarded to any party. The Croton Board yesterday replied that no contract had ever been awarded nor confirmed, and in response thereto, the Mayor asked the names of the bidders, the amount of their respective bids, and the prices proposed to be paid for doing the same work by the day. The Board replied on the same day, affording all the information desired, and as no answer had been received from the Mayor up to the close of business hours yesterday, it is possible that he has not yet fully digested the subject. The laborers thus thrown out of employment throng around the office of the Engineer daily to learn when work will be resumed. As all depends upon the dictum of the Mayor, an application in that quarter might meet with a more satisfactory response than the Engineer can possibly give.

BURGLARY AND RECOVERY OF STOLEN GOODS.—At an early hour yesterday morning, Policeman GREENE, of the Broadway squad, while patrolling his beat, observed a large package concealed in a new building at No. 241 Broadway. Upon opening the bundle six pieces of fine black silk were brought to light, and subsequent investigation showed that they had been stolen from the store of CURTIS & Co., No. 15 Park-place. Burglars, it appears, had, on the night preceding, entered the store and robbed it of about $800 worth of goods, which they carried off in two packages. One of these was discovered in the place above named, and the other upon the roof of an adjoining store. In a drawer next to that which contained the silks was a quantity of lace goods, to the value of nearly $20,000, which the burglars might have easily carried off, but fortunately they escaped their observation. All the stolen property has been recovered, but no clue to the thieves has been obtained.

THE NEW PIPES OVER THE HIGH BRIDGE.—The work of laying the new seven-feet pipe over the High Bridge will be commenced shortly, so far as the reception and manufacturing of the boiler iron plate for the pipes is concerned, the first consignment having been received on Saturday. An iron pipe of seven feet diameter will be something of a curiosity, being the largest ever manufactured in the world. The work of lowering the Croton pipes in the Eighth-avenue, for a distance of a mile and a half, from five to ten feet, without interfering with the flow of the Croton water, has just been completed, and the avenue filled in and up to its level. This is a work that reflects the highest credit upon the Chief-Engineer of the Croton Department, who planned it, and Mr. GREEN, the Assistant-Engineer, under whose personal supervision the work was commenced and carried to successful completion.

COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES.—The Commissioners of Taxes, as well as the Receiver, are compelled to lay upon their oars, in consequence of the non-action of the Board of Supervisors upon the tax-books submitted to them at the first meeting in July. The law requires that these books shall be acted upon by the 1st of September, in order to enable the Commissioners to prepare them for the Receiver of Taxes; but as the Board has adjourned until the 3d of September, some delay must occur, which will entail additional labor upon the clerks. The books, as presented by the Commissioners, are being copied, and from present indications it would seem that the rate of tax will be slightly under that of the past year—a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

NEW ADVERTISING DODGE.—A novel mode of advertising has been introduced by the proprietors of the new weekly paper, *Every Saturday*, the first number of which appeared last week. A dog of magnificent proportions is led about the streets, carrying pendant from his mouth a board on which is the inscription, "I am the advertising agent of the new weekly paper, &c. My boy will give you a circular." The boy, accordingly, finds himself kept busy in supplying the demands of the public. This dog, by the way—a Siberian blood-hound—has a pedigree. This paternal progenitor was sold some time ago for presentation to Queen VICTORIA, for the handsome sum of $1,000.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN CENTER-STREET.—HENRY HOTMEYER, a German framer, while at work yesterday afternoon on the roof of the Caxton Building, Nos. 83 and 85 Center-street, lost his balance and fell a distance of 60 feet, to the sidewalk, and was instantly killed. His remains were taken to the Sixth Ward Police Station, where an inquest was held upon them. Deceased was about 40 years of age, and resided in Ridge-street, near Stanton, where he leaves a widow and four children.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT ON THE MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF BROOKLYN.—We have received a notice of a new and dangerous counterfeit on the Manufacturers' Bank of Brooklyn, which has just been put in circulation. It is thus described: "The title of the bank across the body of the note; child embracing a lamb, with the State arms; above, on the right end, blacksmith's hammer, anvil, &c., with figure '5' above on the left end. The note is tinted with red, but possibly they may be tinted with other colors." These bills were extensively circulated yesterday in Philadelphia. They should be particularly watched for everywhere, as the execution is excellent, and likely to deceive.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The Pilot boat *Washington*, No. 4, while at anchor at the Southwest Spit, on Saturday evening, during the squall, was struck by lightning, damaging her topmast and mainsail-head; the fluid passed down the mainmast destroying the blocks on the gaft, breaking the binnacle and compasses and so passed into the cabin, demolishing the joiner-work and breaking some of the deck beams. A bell wire leading from the cabin forward, conducted it forward and so it passed out the hatchway. The boat was brought up to the City for a new mast and other repairs. No person was injured.

THE PRINCE OF MAGICIANS RETURNED.—Prof. ANDERSON, "the Wizard of the North," has returned after an absence of eight years, and brought with him a new name ("Psychomentheum") and several new tricks. He has leased Winter Garden for his performances, the first of which was given last night to a large audience. The Professor reappears with a family of four children, who have grown up around him during his absence—all of whom have taken lessons in the art, and assist in the performances.

THE BIOGRAPHICAL SUIT DISMISSED.—The suit of Judge WHITLEY, of Hoboken, against D. C. CRAIG, Agent of the Associated Press, for services rendered in writing a biographical sketch of ROBERT W. RUSSELL, which was adjourned over from Friday, was called on before Judge FONDA, of the Sixth District Court, yesterday morning, when, the plaintiff not appearing, the complaint was dismissed, and judgment rendered for Mr. CRAIG.

West Washington Market.

THE CITY COLLECTOR TRIES A NEW DEVICE.

As we have already stated, the City Collector found the tenants of West Washington Market indisposed to pay their rents to the City, so long as their leases from J. B. TAYLOR, as the State's lessee, remained in force. The obvious result of compliance with the demand of the City would be to subject them to double payment. Failing in this the Collector endeavored yesterday to secure the signatures of the tenants to the following document:

Know all men by these presents, that being in possession of a certain piece or parcel of land in the city of New-York, which is a part of what is commonly called the West Washington Market property, holding the said piece or parcel of land under JAMES B. TAYLOR, who entered said premises by virtue of a judgment and writ of possession, in an action brought by him against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, which Corporation was, prior to that time, in possession of the property; and said judgment and writ of possession having been set aside and vacated by an order of the Supreme Court, and it having been further ordered by the Court that the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty be forthwith restored to the full possession and enjoyment of said property; now, therefore, *I do, by these presents, attorn to, and agree to hold the said piece or parcel of land, under and as the tenant of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, and to pay rent for said premises to said corporation.*

As the effect of this would be precisely the same as direct payment, it is not surprising that the tenants should have declined the tempting proposal. We presume the City will conclude after a few more experiments of this kind to commence a suit in due form of law, if it wishes to obtain possession of this property.

Police Reports.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED SHOPLIFTER.

A man named Gotleib Tindenmuller yesterday afternoon entered the store of Chas. H. Swords & Co., No. 6 Park-place, under pretence of wishing to purchase goods, but was soon detected in the act of secreting a box of millinery goods valued at $50. On being charged with the theft he dropped the box and ran into the street, but was pursued and arrested. Justice WELSH locked him up for trial.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.—The following is a corrected list of delegates, with their alternates, elected to represent Kings County in the Republican State Convention: First District—Delegates, D. C. Winslow, J. N. Stearns; Alternates, Isaac W. England, J. Q. Adams. Second District—Delegates, D. O. Bradley, Charles Parker; Alternates, R. H. Thompson, John Cashaw. Third District—Delegates, W. C. Benedict, Thos. G. Sherman; Alternates, E. B. Spooner, Jr., C. B. Allen. Fourth District—Delegates, E. W. Fisk, J. D. Holbrook; Alternates, J. C. Slaight, J. E. Cammeyer. Fifth District—Delegates, David Stewart, Charles Benedict; Alternates, P. W. Ostrander, F. W. Bradley. Sixth District—Delegates, S. Kaufman, J. A. Heath, Alternates, R. H. Hinman, D. L. Northrup. Seventh District—Delegates, Charles Port and W. H. Jenkins.

A LADY RESCUED.—A Mrs. GALLAGHER, of New-York, while bathing in the surf at Rockaway, on Saturday last, was carried out by the under-tow, and would have been drowned but for the prompt assistance rendered by JAMES MCCARTHY, who has charge of the bathing houses at this place. He launched a skiff and rescued Mrs. GALLAGHER at great personal risk. As he approached the shore with his charge the skiff was capsized in the surf, but being a good swimmer he, after almost superhuman efforts, reached the shore in safety. A handsome purse was raised for Mr. MCCARTHY by the people who witnessed the transaction.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was called for last evening, to canvass the votes cast at the recent special election for Alderman in the Seventh Ward, but after waiting one hour without obtaining a quorum, the members present adjourned to next Thursday evening, at 5 o'clock.

THE PARADE GROUND.—Judge LOTT, of the Supreme Court, yesterday, rendered a decision on a motion to appoint Commissioners to carry into effect the act providing for a parade ground at East New-York, denying the motion, on the ground that the act is unconstitutional.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—Since January last, thirty persons have been sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison, Sing Sing, by Judge GARRISON of this Court—five of whom were sent for ten years each, one for seven and the balance for from between two and four years each.

ITEMS.—Among the passengers by the *Arago*, last Saturday, was Dr. GEO. COCHRAN, who goes to Europe for a short sojourn, after which he will again resume the practice of his profession in this city.... There were three persons in the water at Peck-Slip Ferry, Sunday night, at one time. PATRICK QUINN fell overboard, and while the officers of the ferry were fishing him out a lady fell in, when a gentleman who was with her jumped in to rescue her. All were saved....JOSEPH BEBON, residing at No. 183 Montrose-avenue, was arrested yesterday for inflicting a dangerous wound upon his father with a knife, during a quarrel on Sunday night....A disorderly house on North Fourth-street was broken up on Sunday night by the Police, and the keeper and visitors arrested.

New-Jersey.

BEATING AN OFFICER.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Sunday night, a desperate fight occurred between a party of drunken men who were assembled at a low, unlicensed groggery, at No. 14 Morgan-street, Jersey City, kept by PATRICK RAHAN. Officer WARD, hearing the cry of "murder," and "watch," proceeded to the place and took into custody JOHN SULLIVAN and WM. WELCH, and endeavored to take them to the lock-up. While on his way, JOHN WELCH came up behind and snatched the officer's club, dealt him a heavy blow on the back of the head, when the two prisoners joined in and assisted in beating him. WARD subsequently procured assistance, and succeeded in arresting John Welch, John Sullivan, Timothy Lane, Wm. Welch, and Patrick Rahan. The parties were taken before Recorder TILDEN yesterday, who fined three of them $10 each, and the two WELCH's were fined $2 each, and held to bail to appear at Court for assault on the officer.

BURGLARIES.—At an early hour yesterday morning the house of Mr. H. W. PRESCOTT, in Jersey City, was entered by burglars, but for some cause they left without any booty....The house of DAVID SCOTT, adjoining, was also entered, but the burglars left without anything.

BOAT STEALING.—Two river thieves giving their names as EDWARD STEVENS and WM. HENRY were yesterday taken before Justice WHITLEY, at Hoboken, and committed to the County Jail for stealing a row-boat valued at $40, the property of TIMOTHY RYAN, of New-York.

RECEPTION.—The house of Liberty Engine Company No. 1, of Jersey City, is to be open this Tuesday and Wednesday for the reception of ladies who may desire an opportunity to view their new double-deck engine.

Base Ball.

EXCELSIOR, OF BROOKLYN, VS. EMPIRE, OF NEW YORK.

On Saturday over a thousand spectators assembled on the Empire ground at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, to witness a contest between these two leading clubs. Shortly before three o'clock the Excelsiors made their appearance on the ground in a large omnibus drawn by eight horses, and the ground having been cleared, the game begun, the Excelsiors having the "in hand." Their strong batting, aided by some loose fielding on the part of the Empires, gave them seven runs in the first innings, but their opponents also batted heavily, and the Excelsior fielding being weak, they got five tallies. The fielding in the remaining innings was somewhat improved on both sides, while the batting was equally good. At the end of the third innings the westerly shower that had been threatening for some time began to sprinkle the ground, and when the fourth Excelsior innings had ended the rain fell so fast that it was impossible to continue the match. On the Excelsior side, Pearsall and Holden, the first and second basemen, were absent, their places in the nine being filled by Young and F. Whiting, both of whom batted finely and fielded fairly. Russell pitched well, as did Creighton, in the third innings, while Leggett stopped well behind and made two good fly catches. Creighton, Flanly and Russell made also good fly catches, while Brainerd put out two men on the second base on balls well thrown by Leggett. In batting, Flanly showed a decided improvement, making a fine home run.

BALTIC VS. MANHATTAN.

These two Clubs met, on Monday afternoon, on the Baltic ground, at Red House, Harlem, and after nine innings had been played the Manhattans were declared victors. Both sides were short one or two of their first nine, which seemed to affect their general play, as neither Club displayed as much skill as usual. The poor play was mostly on the Baltic side, their loose fielding in the second innings aiding their opponents materially. The most creditable fielding for the Baltics was shown by Cooper at short, who made but one wild throw; Leland, at the first base, who was very successful, only missing one ball on the fly (recovering it on the bound) and one on the base, and Fortner at the second base and in the right field. The pitching and catching were very indifferent. Dyer missed two good chances for fly catches, but fielded well with these exceptions. At the bat Lewis, Leland, Dyer and Kingsland displayed the greatest skill. For the Manhattans, Jackson pitched and W. Hudson caught admirably, while Fulmer's performance on the first base was marked by great success. Jones and Tuomey on the bases, and D. Hudson and Bogert in the field, played with spirit, while Postley's fielding, excepting one miss, was very creditable. Burger missed several chances for catches that he should have improved. Tuomey made a splendid strike that sent him to his second base and would have sent him further but for a fence stopping the ball. Fulmer, W. Hudson, Bogert, Jones and Burger were also effective in batting.

BALTIC.	Outs.	Runs.	MANHATTAN.	Outs.	Runs.
Lewis, p.	2	3	W. Hudson, c.	3	4
Wyatt, r. f.	3	1	Bogert, c. f.	3	4
Fortner, 2d b.	4	0	Tuomey, 2d b.	1	5
Kingsland, 3d b	3	2	Jackson, p.	4	2
Cooper, short	4	2	Jones, 3d b.	3	3
Audariese, c. f.	4	1	Fulmer, 1st b.	2	1
Durell, c.	4	1	Burger, short	3	2
Leland, 1st b.	2	3	D. Hudson, l. f.	4	2
Dyer, l. f.	1	2	Postley, r. f.	4	2
Total		15	Total		25

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	Total.
Manhattan	1	13	0	5	0	2	3	1	0	25
Baltic	0	0	0	1	5	6	0	2	1	15

UMPIRE—Mr. Henry Manoit, of the Eckford Club.
SCORERS—Manhattan, Mr. James W. Amory. Baltic, Mr. Joshua Martin.

MUTUAL OF NEW-YORK *vs.* ATLANTIC OF BROOKLYN—THE ATLANTIC AGAIN VICTORIOUS.—These Clubs played their return match on Monday, on the Atlantic's ground, Bedford, in presence of about fifteen hundred spectators, the majority of whom were, of course, highly delighted with the result; and all must have been well pleased with the fine play made on both sides during the exciting contest, and which, but for the muffy fielding of the right field, and Spence at second base, to which he changed off with Harris after the third innings, and in which position they missed important catches on three occasions, giving the Atlantics several runs, the match bid fair at one time to have been rather a tight rub—if not a defeat—for the Atlantics. Bogert was very slack in backing up third base, and centre field was not up to the mark, and consequently runs were made from overthrows which ought to have been saved; a little more nerve would have helped Short to have stopped some swift grounders from Pearce, Price and M. O'Brien. Some overthrows also took place in other parts of the field which ought to have been saved, the unevenness of the ground on the long strikes of the Atlantics making it very uncertain for the Mutuals to take a ball on the bound. The Mutual's batting, as a general thing, was very good, and with almost any other fielding would have counted for double their runs. McConnel redeemed himself in batting for his unfortunate fielding; Harris, who commenced the pitching in the fourth innings, was first-rate; and McMahon filled the post of catcher most creditably as a substitute for Beard, as did A. B. Taylor for Clancy; Burns, the regular pitcher, and Powell, left field, being also absent. With these drawbacks, the Mutuals may take considerable credit for the way the game came out.

For the Atlantics, the only exceptions to the general excellence of their fielding, was not with the substitutes, Thwaite and Ticknor, for P. O'Brien and J. Oliver, at left field and second base—the latter almost taking "the shine" out of his principal at that important position on "second; but it was—"well, what is it?"—M. O'Brien, who missed one easy catch on the fly, and Pearce, who missed one easy catch on the bound, for which he evidently thought the ball to blame. All the Atlantics batting was good. Price and Ticknor made home runs, and H. B. Taylor—Mutual—also did the same in fine style. After the presentation of the ball, and consequent speeches, a liberal collation was provided by the Atlantics for their guests, which was presided over by Mr. Caleb Sniffen with his usual attention to the wants of the Atlantic's guests, and at which there was a good time generally.

The match was conducted in the most friendly manner, the Atlantics using every exertion to keep the ground clear and suppress the disposition of the outsiders (to the manner born) to give too much vent to their lungs.

The following is the score:

MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.	ATLANTIC.	Outs.	Runs.
A. B. Taylor, 1st base	5	1	Pearce, catcher	3	3
Gavagin, 3d base	2	1	McMahon, short	3	4
H. B. Taylor, c. field	4	1	Price, 1st base	3	4
Spence, pitcher	3	2	Smith, 3d base	4	1
McMahon, catcher	2	2	M. O'Brien, pitcher	3	3
Bogert, short	3	1	Jo. Oliver, l. field	3	3
McConnell, r. field	1	3	Hamilton, r. field	2	3
Harris, 2d base	3	2	Thwaite, c. field	3	2
Mott, l. field	4	1	Ticknor, 2d base	3	3
Total		14	Total		26

SCORER—Mr. W. J. Green. SCORER—Mr. G. R. Rogers.
UMPIRE—Mr. Y. Grum, Eckford Club.

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th	9th.	
Mutual	0	1	0	6	1	3	2	1	0	14
Atlantic	1	6	1	1	1	6	0	5	5	26

—Mr. Balfe is writing a new opera for Miss Pyne and Mr. Harrison.

[Advertisement.]

Sufferers from bilious fever, dysentery, &c., will find HOLLOWAY'S Pills a valuable alterative remedy. Their specific action on the stomach, liver and bowels removes the immediate cause of the complaints without weakening the system.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY.
No. 707 Broadway.
PHOTOGRAPHS, IVORYTYPES,
MINIATURES IN OIL AND DAGUERREOTYPES.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 20—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT in good demand, and market better; sales 27,000 bush. Chicago Spring at 95c.@95½c; 40,000 bush. Red Winter at $1 09; 16,000 bush. White Winter at $1 11@$1 11½. CORN dull and heavg; sales 12,000 bush. at 49c. Other Grains nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS firm at 13½c. on Wheat, 12½c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—9,000 bbls. Flour; 117,000 bush. Wheat; 87,000 bush. Corn; 28,000 bush. Oats. *Canal Exports*—90,000 bush. Wheat; 93,000 bush. Corn; 18,000 bush. Oats. Grain in store this morning, 88,202 bush. Wheat; 664,908 bush. Corn; 65,382 bush. Oats; 5,000 bush. Rye. Total amount of Grain in store, 824,562 bushels.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 20—6 P. M.

FLOUR active and 15c.@20c. lower. WHEAT dull, and 2c.@3c. lower; sales 145,000 bushels, at 74c. @75c. for No. 2 Spring, and 92c. for No. 1 Red, in store. CORN active and 1c.@2c. lower; sales 70,000 at 34c.@34c., in store. OATS quiet and 1c. lower. Receipts, 1,800 bbls. Flour, 154,000 bushels Wheat, 116,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats. Shipments 600 bbls. Flour, 108,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn. Freights active, 10c. on Wheat to Buffalo. Sight Exchange on New-York ½ ℔ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 20.

FLOUR steady; sales 2,000 bbls. Superfine at $5 50. WHEAT active; sales 30,000 bushels. Red at $1 23@$1 30; White at $1 30@$1 60. CORN flat; sales 1,500 bushels Yellow at 70c.@74c.; White at 78c. @80c. PROVISIONS active and firm. WHISKY, sales 400 bbls. at 22c.@22½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 20.

FLOUR quiet at $5 37½@$5 75. WHEAT firm; sales 5,000 bushels white at $1 38@$1 45; red $1 32@ $1 35. CORN—yellow 70c. PROVISIONS active. BACON—Sides, 12c.@12½c.; Shoulders, 10c.@10½. LARD steady at 13½c.@14c. WHISKY, 22c.@22½c.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Aug. 20—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull, at 90c. for extra Club, in store. *Receipts*—600 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bush. Wheat. *Shipments*—400 bbls. Flour, 19,500 bush. Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 20.

FLOUR very dull, and prices tending downward. WHISKY—17½c. PROVISIONS firm; Mess Pork held at $19 75@$20; Bacon, 9½c.@13½c.; Bulk Meats, 8½c. @11c. Money in good demand at 10@12 ℔ cent. Sight Exchange on New-York dull, at ⅜ ℔ cent. premium.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail, *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5 A.M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4½ P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Tuesday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Letters for the California Pony Express will be received at the office of the Company in this City, No. 160 Fulton-street, up to 5 o'clock every day, to go by Express, leaving St. Joseph on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock P. M. Telegrams can be sent on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for the Pacific by the *North Star* will close to-day (Tuesday) at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The mails for Europe by the *Europa*, from Boston, will close to-day, (Tuesday) at 1¼ and 3¼ o'clock P. M.

The mails for Havana by the *De Soto* will close to-day (Tuesday) at 11 o'clock A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
Europa	Aug. 22	Boston	Liverpool
Adriatic	Aug. 25	New-York	Havre
Edinburg	Aug. 25	New-York	Liverpool
Parana	Aug. 28	Boston	Galway
Persia	Aug. 29	New-York	Liverpool
Etna	Aug. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Hammonia	Sept. 1	New-York	Hamburg
New-York	Sept. 1	New-York	Bremen
FROM EUROPE.			
New-York	Aug. 8	Southampt'n	New-York
North American	Aug. 8	Liverpool	Quebec
Glasgow	Aug. 8	Liverpool	New-York
Arabia	Aug. 11	Liverpool	Boston
Vanderbilt	Aug. 15	Southampt'n	New-York
City of Baltimore	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York
Nova Scotian	Aug. 16	Liverpool	Quebec
Africa	Aug. 18	Liverpool	New-York
Bavaria	Aug. 18	Southampt'n	New-York

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 21.—*In steamship New-York, from Bremen and Southampton*—Dr. Wm. Schreder, Dr. Gempps, T. Reckerton, H. Leosmann, lady and 2 children, D. H. Wallace and lady, Adolph, lady and child, E. Becht, F. Hoose, E. Hermis, B. Bell, S. Behr, C. E. Thierdmann, A. Rungerland and lady, L. Frank, Micuel and lady, F. Herbert, Miss Lynham, S. Sauters, S. Winchmann, M. Gertz, C. Schmidt, C. Bauer, A. Rosel and 2 children, A. Lottmam, S. Nickles, A. Bertram, A. Nieschurtch, A. Rosenbounn, S. Fauchs, lady, 2 children and servant, F. W. Sumerald, R. Rermelin, A. Bertram, F. Nelps.

AUG. 20.—*In steamship Habana, from Havana*—Margaret Lann, Capt. A. Frenis, David Kendall, B. T. Winton, Geo. Halloway, F. M. Fanago, Jose Gonzalez.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 16 | Sun sets.. 6 51 | Moon sets.... 9 11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11 11 | Gov. Island.12 00 | Hell Gate.... 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 20.

Cleared.

Ships Elena, (Brem.,) Kuhlman, Bremen and Richmond, C. Luling; Bavaria, Wood, Havre, W. Whitlock, Jr.

Barks Griffen, Carver, Cork, Walsh, Carver & Chase; E. Morrison, Platt, Curacoa, Miller & Houghton.

Schooners Bergen, Cole, Petersburgh, J. Cole; G. L. Lovell, Boston, J. W. McKee; Pleiades, McLellan, Windsor, H. J. & C. A. De Wolff; Haxall, Winters, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Maryland, Cathcart, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Mary Alice, Welch, Ponce, Sturges & Co.; A. Mason, Corson, Charleston, Dollner, Potter & Co.; Geo. Harris, Daizey, Charleston, master; F. Burritt, Salyear, Newbern, C. B. Dibble; Emma, V. Cook, Gonaives, H. Baker & Gray; A. Hastings, Lowerson, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Jas. Miller, Carbonet, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven, master; Thos. E. French, Webb, Suffolk, Va., J. Benton & Co.; D. C. Higgins, Longstreet, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Sloop F. Bruen, Carr, Bristol, master.

Arrived.

Steamship New-York, (Brem.,) Von Santen, from Bremen 5th inst., and Southampton 8th, with mdse. and 478 passengers to Gelpecke, Keutgen & Reichelt. Has had westerly winds during the passage. Aug. 17, lat. 43 35, lon. 54 14, exchanged signals with a bark showing a signal like Marryat's Second Pendant. Arr. off the Battery at 12-15 A. M.

Steamship Alabama, G. R. Schenck, Savannah 58 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchell & Son. Sunday, 11 P. M., signalized steamship Nashville, hence for Charleston. Monday, 11 A. M., signalized steamship Potomac, bd. S.

Steamship Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Marion, Foster, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Habana, McConnell, Havana 15th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Sturges & Co. Came to this port to repair.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. to master.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Calhoun, Marshall, Liverpool July 21, with mdse. and 178 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. July 29, lat. 45 38, lon. 24 20, was in co. with ship Zurich, from Havre for New-York. Aug. 16, off George's Shoal, saw Br. steamship Asia, hence. Same day, saw steamship Great Eastern, Australasian and Saxonia, all bound E. Aug. 18, saw ship Christiana, hence for London.

Ship Logan, Marsh, Liverpool July 8, with mdse. and 30 passengers to Wm. Whitlock, Jr. July 28, lat. 45, lon. 28 45, was boarded by Capt. Seabury, of whaleship Scotland, on a cruise, all well.

Bark Amazon, (Swed.,) Dannbag, Batavia May 3, with sugar to order.

Brig Water Witch, Larraway, Port-au-Prince Aug. 6, with logwood and coffee to R. Murray, Jr. Aug. 8, Louis Moriset, a seaman, of France, was missing, and supposed he fell overboard.

Brig Village Belle, (Br.,) Buck, Dorchester, N. B., 13 ds., with fish to master.

Brig Lucretia, Wallace, Remedios 12 ds., with sugar to C. & E. J. Peters. The L. has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light N. and N. N. E. winds.

Brig G. T. Ward, Briggs, Mystic 18 hours, in ballast to master.

Schr. W. H. De Witt, Glifford, Westport 2 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Saxon, Cassidy, Eastport 6 ds., with fish to Jed Frye.

Schr. Madagascar, Lord, Ellsworth 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Justina, Smith, Rockland 4 ds., with lime to master.

Schr. Oregon, Nash, Rockland 4 ds., with lime to master.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Cummings, Fall River 2 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Golden Age, Horton, Harwich 3 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Mary Taylor, Hunt, Great Egg Harbor 2 ds., with coal.

Schr. E. T. Doring, Hunt, Providence 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Alexander, Jones, Virginia 2 ds.

Schr. Panama, Kellum, Virginia 2 ds., with potatoes.

Schr. Wm. Henry, Shanott, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Sea Bird, Jones, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Hortensia, Fowler, New-London 3 ds.

Schr. E. M. Clark, Clark, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. Hylas, Pressey, Newport 2 ds.

Schr. Frances, Connell, Bridgeport, for Washington.

Schr. Argus, Norris, Somerset 2 ds.

Sloop Bristol, Lincol, Taunton 3 ds., with nails.

Sloop Edwin Post, Petty, Virginia 3 ds., with potatoes.

SAILED—Ship Caroline Nesmith, for London.

WIND—During the day, from N. to S.

Miscellaneous.

LAUNCHED—From the yard of Charles Keene, at Perth Amboy, N. J., on the 16th inst., a fine clipper schooner of 275 tons, called the Mary Porter, owned by the builder and Capt. Thomas Stacey, who is to command her, and intended for the Attakapas trade.

The ship Alboni is now on the Great Balance Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

MONTEVIDEO, June 30.—The bark Sumpter, from Cadiz, bound to Hong Kong, which put in here in distress, (previously reported,) after repairing, having sold the whole of her cargo, will sail from this port in ballast about the 2d prox.

The Wesacumcon had a passage of 112 ds. from New-York. Her maintop and trussel trees will have to be replaced with new. The vessel it is said leaked considerable on the passage out.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 9.—The bark S. W. Porter (previously reported in distress at this port) has been condemned, and was sold at auction on the 20th June for $2,555. She was bought by Capt. Hill. of the bark Sarah Ann, also condemned in this port. The estimate of repairs of the S. W. P. amounted to $10,000.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, Aug. 20, sunset.—No vessels in sight bound in. One ship anchored at the spit, bound out. Wind light, E. S. E. Weather hazy.

HIGHLANDS, Aug. 20, sunset.—One square-rigged in the Offing, (in tow,) bound in. Wind light, S. E. Weather very hazy off shore.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 20.—The screw steamship Montgomery, of Cromwell's line, from New-York, arrived here at 8 o'clock last evening, 19th inst.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 18.—The United States Mail steamship Star of the South, from New-York, arrived at her wharf at 7 o'clock P. M. All well.

Spoken, &c.

Albest Adams—herm. brig, of Boston, heading to the northward, Aug. 16, lat. 40 56, lon. 69 20.

Great Western—ship, hence for Liverpool, was seen Aug. 18, off Montauk.

Nantasket—brig, from Cienfuegos for Boston, off Cape Florida, Aug. 10.

Oceanica—bark, strg. E., was signalized Aug. 3, lat. 43 56, lon. 35 47.

Ocean Express—strg. S., was seen Aug. 3, lat. 18 15, lon. 43 45.

Richard III.—ship, standing eastward, was signalized July 31, lat. 47 30, lon. 31 50.

Veloce—Fr. ship, strg. S., was signalized July 18, lat. 4, lon. 26 28.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince, Aug. 4, bark Ariel, Cheeseman, for New-York; brigs Nox, Rosignol, Plymouth, Echo, Rice, for New-York, ldg. Sld., July 27, bark Charles E. Lea, Almeida, Philadelphia; 31st, schr. Castor, Stickney, New-York.

Sld. from Jacmel, July 31, schr. Clara, Grace, New-York.

Arr. at Cape Haytien, July 30, schr. F. A. Hawkins, Percival, Boston.

At Port-au-Prince, Aug. 6, brig Echo, Rice, for New-York in 10 ds.

[PER NORTH AMERICAN.]

Arrived from New-York—5th, Meredith and Burdett Hart, at Marseilles; 6th, White Sea, in the Clyde; 9th, Manhattan and Webster, at Liverpool; —, John Bertrand, at Hamburg; —, Guttenberg, at Coxhaven; —, Ann Elizabeth, at Flusuing.

Arrived from Baltimore—9th, Annapolis, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Borothea, at Deal; Henerich, at Gloucester; Hertensia, at Liverpool; 9th, Amalia, at Queenstown.

Arrived from New-Orleans—9th, S. E. Pettigrew, at Liverpool; 10th, Artisan and Peter Marcy, at do.

Arrived from Charleston—6th, Richard Third, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—9th, Sea Syallon, from the Clyde.

Sailed for New-Orleans—7th, Parley Chendion, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Charleston—7th, Matilda, from Liverpool.

The Raymond, for New-York, and Charlotte, for New-Orleans from Liverpool, put into Queenstown 9th, the former with loss of maintopsail-yard, and the latter with her Captain dead.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

STEAMER OCEAN WAVE, M. TUTHILL, Master, will leave New-York during this week for Stony Brook and Port Jefferson, from the foot of Oliver-st., East River, as follows: On TUESDAY, Aug. 21, at 12 M.; THURSDAY, 23, at 12 M.; and on SATURDAY, 25, at 12 M.

GROCERY FOR SALE.—A WELL-ESTABlished family grocery, with stock and fixtures, and five years' lease. Will be sold at a fair valuation. Apply at No. 404 Madison-st.